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ONE NAME FOR CENTURIES.

Proclivities in the Christening of England's Young Nobility.

With a large number of the titled families of England are distinguished by the preference with which they cling to particular baptismal names.

The Percies, Viscounts Grosvenor, have been called James for nearly four centuries. The name originated with the first viscount, whose grandmother was a daughter of Sir James D'Artois, a famous soldier of the reign of Edward IV.

The Broughams, Earls of Eborac, have for adopted the name Orlando from the name of the last century that now almost every male member of the family takes in addition to some other which serves to distinguish him from the rest of his kindred.

Collier's, Henry is the pet name of the parents, and Edward that of the Seymours. Henry is also a very popular appellation with the Howards, having evidently been adopted from Henry VIII., as husband of Queen Catharine Howard.

The motto of the family of Phipps, as founded by the Marquis of Normandy, is Sir Constantine Phipps, and practically all his successors, and probably some hundreds of his other descendants, have fully borne that name ever since.

Among the Willelams of Cheshire, of whom the Earl of Lathom is the chief, the name of Richard, after the first of the name derived from Randolph Willebrom, was born in the time of Henry VII. The Courtenays of Devon, who are among the oldest of our noble families, for four generations have endeavored to preserve the christian name of Hugh in the person of their chief. But after the year 1600 William came into favor, and so continued down to quite recently, the old name of Hugh being revived in the present Earl of Devon.

Practically every possible successor of the baronetcy of Cuninghame of Milngavie, the baptismal name of Thurlow has given ever since the fifth baronet

married the daughter of Lord Clarendon of Thurlow.

The Grosvenors have greatly adorned the name of Richard after the first of the family, who accomplished one of the most fortunate marriages by which the Grosvenors have acquired their present commanding position. One would have thought that steady allegiance would have been shown to Sir "Thomas Grosvenor." He, by marrying Mary Davis, only daughter and heiress of a sturdy yeoman who excelled and cultivated the firm of Chery, whose Elbury street is now the main road, made his family one of the richest in the kingdom.

The late Marquis of Westminster, by baptizing his children, however, showed a decided tendency to emphasize the Norman origin of the Grosvenors, and the present duke, who is styled Hugh Lupus, reveals that somewhat mythical sportsman who was "Le Gros Veneur," or chief huntsman to William the Conqueror.

Perhaps no one will be surprised that in the family of the Duke of Devonshire, whose name is Scott, Walter has long been a favorite forename. That, however, has no reference to the great Sir Walter Scott, except that his parents may have bestowed the name upon him as expressing their pious belief in their relationship to the great deep house, in honor of which the first Sir Walter Scott was that wonderful laird upon whose deeds of valor and distinguished nameake founded, three centuries after his time.

"THE LAY OF THE MINSTREL."

James is the characteristic name of the Abercorn branch of the great Hamilton family, while the Scottish branch has sounded a more ambitious name, with numerous Archbishops and Archbishops.

These latter also have affinity upon the name of the Kennedys, who are called the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The final illustration is perhaps the most remarkable of all. Thomas Osborne, fourth Duke of Leeds, married the second daughter and sole heiress of the celebrated Godolphin, Lord Treasurer to Queen Anne, and granddaughter of the great Duke of Marlborough. In celebration of this very important marriage, every descendant of the fourth Duke of Leeds has borne the name of Godolphin, until Godolphin has almost come to be regarded as the actual family name. This is not so, however, for Godolphin, as heirs such a name, only comes to every male Osborne by the sprinkling of holy water.

Early to bed and early to rise, work by day and advertise.

AMERIGO'S BIRTHDAY.

Many years ago, in the eleventh century, when St. Stephen was King of Hungary, there was a baby boy born on a certain 4th of November. He was the son of St. Stephen, who was known throughout the country as one of the most pious of men. The boy was called Emric, and as he grew toward manhood he gave great promise of following in his father's footsteps.

Emric was a good and noble prince, and an apostle of Christianity; and, like his father, his name became known all over the country. Through his celebrity the name became a popular one, and in the fifteenth century it was conferred upon an Italian boy whose surname was Vespucci. The Italian form of Emric is Amerigo, and Amerigo, who did our New World some service by his explorations, and who extended the knowledge of the Old World people in regard to it by his writings, was honoured by having our great continent named after him.

And so the name of our great land, America, can be traced back to this good and learned Saint Emric, who was born on the 4th of November so many years ago, and who lived all his life without imagining that long after he was dead a great new world would be discovered and that it would bear his name.—New York Sun.

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PRÆNOMINA ;

OR,

The Etymology

OF

THE PRINCIPAL CHRISTIAN NAMES OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY

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396483
24.9.41

Melius est nomen bonum quam divitiæ multæ.

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PREFACE.

THE history of Christian names has been ably treated by Miss Younge, and some useful and interesting information on the subject may be found in Salverte's *Essai Historique et Philosophique sur les Noms d'Hommes*, &c., in Larousse's *Dictionnaire Universel du XIX^{me} Siècle*, Camden's *Britannia*, Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, and in the columns of *Notes and Queries*. The object of the present work is to give the etymology of the principal Christian names either in every-day use or lingering in the literature of Great Britain and Ireland. The names derived probably amount to fifteen hundred. Of these the major part are without doubt from the Gotho-Teutonic languages, which include the Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Gothic; and the High and Low German, ancient and modern. The next in number are of Oriental origin, *viz.* from the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian. Other names are derived from the Greek, Latin, Italian, Anglo-Norman, and Slavonic; and many more from the Celtic languages—that is to say, from the Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, and Cornish.

A large number of authorities have been consulted; and I am indebted for much useful information to the

writings of Simonis, St. Jerome, Fuerstius, Gesenius, Tregelles, Kitto, Wachter, Meidinger, and the Rev. Alfred Jones. I cannot say I have been greatly edified by the perusal of many others. The unworthiness of works on this subject is caused by the fact that one author copies from another, and but few writers would seem to possess more than a superficial acquaintance with two or three languages. Thus it happens that the name Lambert is translated 'fair or bright lamb;' Gilbert, 'bright helmet;' Adelaide, 'noble cheer;' Robert, 'red beard;' Harvey, 'bitter;' Wildred, 'much fear;' Henry, 'rich in wisdom;' Susan, 'a rose;' Osmund, 'house-peace;' Cæsar, 'hairy;' Edgar, 'happy honour;' Jane, 'a willow;' Frederick, 'rich in peace;' Ralph, 'help;' Adolphus, 'noble wolf;' Godfrey, 'God-free;' Louis, 'lofty;' Fanny, 'a white rose;' Humphrey, 'house-peace, peace at home, or one who makes peace at home;' Julia, 'beguiling;' Wibert, 'bright or shining holy;' Selina, 'a nightingale;' Manfred, 'cold hand;' Georgina, 'select;' Damaris, 'young cow;' Clementine, 'a white hart;' Grissel, 'stone heroine, or little pig;' Philip, 'warlike;' all which renderings, and a thousand more of the like kind, may be forthwith suffocated, and interred with this epitaph—

Talibus carduis pascuntur asini.

One of the uses of a work like the present is to assist in the interpretation of surnames themselves, a

great many of which are based upon Christian names. Salverte maintains that a moiety of family names is derived from baptismal appellations, at least in the British Islands; and Mr. Mark Antony Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, although he cannot agree with this statement, says it is indisputably one of the largest sources of these appellatives, and he adds, "This will be apparent if we reflect that not only has nearly every 'font-name' become a surname *per se*, but also in its various patronymical or rather *filial* forms, and its nicked or abbreviated modifications."

Another purpose of the present work is to enable parents to find becoming names for their offspring; or, at all events, to endeavour to prevent them giving their children inappropriate names.

The Romans called one Naso from the size of his nose; others, Cicero, from a mark like a chick-pea on the face; Scævola, from being left-handed; Longimanus, from the length of the arms; Seneca, from being born old (say, with white hair). They named another Plato from the breadth of shoulders; or Plautus, from splay feet; Galba, from smallness of stature; Fabius, from cultivating beans; Caligula, from wearing the shoe styled *caliga*. The Romans had some sort of excuse for giving such appellations, because they were based on truth; but there is no excuse, unless it be ignorance, for christening a child Cecil who is not blind, or Blaise when he does not lisp, or before he can utter a word; and it is

equally absurd to name one's daughter Ursula, signifying a little she-bear, or Priscilla, meaning 'somewhat old.' This is the more important because—although any one may, without leave or licence, assume whatever surname he pleases, and in such name may purchase or sell real or personal property, sue and be sued, be re-vaccinated, married, divorced, imprisoned, drowned, or buried—yet, according to a decision of the Divorce Court, no power can legally authorise the alteration, omission, or adoption of an additional baptismal name.

In addition to Christian names, I have frequently added pet-names and nicknames (which are liable to become baptismal names), for, as Napoleon remarked, 'epithets and nicknames should never be despised; it is by such names mankind are governed.'

1A, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON.

Jan. 1882.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A-NORM. Anglo-Norman.
 A.S. Anglo-Saxon.
 ANC. BRIT. Ancient British.
 ARAB. Arabic.
 CH. Chaldee.
 CONF. Conferre, *compare*.
 D. Dutch.
 FR. French.
 GAEL. Gaelic.
 GR. Greek.
 H. Hebrew.
 ION. Ionic.
 IR. Irish.
 IT. Italian.
 JONES, REV. Alfred Jones.
 L. Latin.
 LXX, Septuagint.
 MED. L. Mediæval Latin.
 M. H. G. Middle High German.
 N. H. G. New High German.
 N. Q. Notes and Queries.
 O. FR. Old French.

O. G. Old German.
 PAT. CORNU-BRIT. Patronymica Cornu-Britannica.
 PERS. Persian.
 R. H. Rotuli Hundredorum.
 SP. Spanish.
 SYR. Syriac.
 TREGELLES, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon, edited by Tregelles.
 W. Welsh.

anc. *ancient*.
 dim. *diminutive*.
 fem. *feminine*.
 fig. *figuratively*.
 gen. *genitive*.
 lit. *literally*.
 masc. *masculine*.
 poet. *poetically*.
 pl. *plural*.
 q. v. *quod vide*.
 var. *variously*.

ETYMOLOGICAL RULES.

IN treating of the etymology of the Christian names of Great Britain and Ireland, it may be as well to make some remarks on the rules which govern the etymology of Personal Names generally, and also on the different ways in which Christian Names are formed.

1. As in the etymology of ordinary words, the vowels are all interchangeable: thus, the name Mary is in Gaelic found variously written Màiri, Moire, and Muire, whilst Louisa, James, Isabel, and Gregory assume the respective forms of Luisadh, Seumas, Iseabel, and Griogair. Again, the German name Ratprecht becomes in English both Robert and Rupert.

2. Most consonants are interchangeable with other consonants, especially in the Celtic dialects: thus, *b* may become *m* and *p*; as James from Latin Jacobus; Gaelic Partolan from Bartholomew; *c* sometimes changes to *s*, as Selicia for Cecilia; *g* to *s*, as Gaelic Seòras for George; *h* to *i*, as Jerome for Hieronymus. *I* may become *d* or *s*, as Janet, Jean, James, which in Gaelic become Deònaid, Seònaid, Sìn, Seumas; *k* changes to *c*, as Catherine for Katherine. *M* may become *f* or *p*, as Welsh Fair (pronounced Vair) for

Mary; Patty (perhaps through a lost Matty) for Martha; Page for Padge, for Madge, from Margaret; Pol for Mol, for Mal, from Mary. *R* is liable to change to *d* and *l*, as Dick for Rick, from Richard; Mal from Mary; *th* to *t*, as Welsh Tewdwr from Theodore; whilst *w* is liable to become *bh*, *g*, *u*, and *v*, as English Walter, Gaelic Bhaltair, French Gautier, Vautier; English Wilhelmina; in Gaelic Uilemhin.

3. In some names a digamma (F) insinuates itself: thus, the Greek name Ἰωάννης corrupts to Evans in Welsh, to Giovanni in Italian, to Ivan in Russian and Gaelic.

4. In the non-Celtic languages of Europe diminutives are formed in various ways, most generally by adding to the end of the name one of the vocables *al*, *all*, *el*, *ell*, *elle*, *at*, *et*, *ette*, *at*, *et*, *ett*, *ot*, *an*, *anne*, *enne*, *on*, *ock*, *cock*, *key*, *kie*, *ey*, *ie*, *ly*: thus, Muriel from Gaelic Muire, for Mary; Harriet, Harriot, from Harry; Marian, Marion, from Mary; Dickon, for Rickon, from Richard; Jack, for Jannock, from Jan, for John; Willie, Willy, Billy, from Will, Bill, for William; Sukey, from Su, for Susan. It may here be noted that the two commonest diminutives in the French language are made by adding *on* and *ot* to the end of the word. The former, however, is, I think, only used in female names; but, as I have just shown, in English names the vocable *on* is found in male names also. In the Irish language diminutives are formed by adding *og* or *óg*, *in* or *een*, *cán*, *gán*, *nán*, *tán* to the

end of the name, as Maedhog for Mo- Aedh- óg; Finin or Fineen from Finn or Fionn; Jackeen from Jack; Finnigan from Fionn; Adamnan, from Adam; Fintan, Finan, from Finn or Fionn. In Gaelic, male diminutives are formed by suffixing *an*, and female diminutives by suffixing *ag*. Welsh diminutives are made by suffixing *an*, *en*, *yn*, *ig*, *og*.

5. Double and even treble diminutives are found in some European languages. We have an example of a double diminutive in the English name Perronet: thus, Pierre, Pierron, Perronet.

6. Some names are contracted or corrupted down from other names, as Silas, from Silvanus; May, from Mary; Bram, from Abraham; Gustavus, from Augustus.

7. Inversions are sometimes found, as Selicia for Cecilia; Mailliw, a female name inverted from William. In German compound names such inversions are not uncommon, as Rambert and Bertram; Garman, German and Manger.

8. Christian names are occasionally derived from local names, as Barr, from Barr in Ayrshire; Cajetan, from Cajeta or Caieta (now Gaeta) in Italy; Cyprian, from Cyprus; Jerico, from Jericho; Lydia, originally from Lydia in Asia Minor; Melita, from Melita (Malta); Percival, from Percival in Normandy; and also some from river names, as Derwent and Jordan.

9. Names have sometimes been given to children from having been born on the day or at the time of a

Church festival, as Christmas, Easter, Noel, Pasco, Pentecost; or from having been born in a particular month, as Marchina and May, from the months of March and May; or because born on a particular day, as Lundy, from French *lundi*.

10. Nicknames and pet-names are often formed from the heads and tails of names, as Cy, from Cyrus; Di, from Diana; Nat, from Nathaniel; Phil, from Philip; Rob, from Robert; Sil, from Silas; Will, from William; Colin, for Nicolin, from Nicolas; Bell, Bella, from Isabel, Isabella, or Arabella; Lina, from Carolina; Rita, from Margherita.

11. A letter, and sometimes an aspirate, is occasionally prefixed to names: as Hester for Esther; Hector for Ector; Nan, Nancy, from Ann; Nam, for Am, from Ambrose; Nol, for Ol, from Oliver; Ned, Ted, from Edward; and occasionally suffixed, as Nest, for Nes, from Agnes.

12. Nicknames and pet-names are sometimes formed by dropping both the first and the last part of a name, as Til, from Matilda; Ib, from Is-ab-el, or Elis-ab-eth; Sandy, from Alexander.

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PRÆNOMINA.

ABEDNEGO. Found as a baptismal name. The Scripture name, in H. אַבְדֵּן נֶגוֹ, *Abhéd N'gho*, which Simonis translates 'servant of alacrity (*servus alacritatis*; *servus alacer et expeditus*);' Tregelles, 'worshipper of Mercury;' and Jones, 'servant of splendour,' *i. e.* of the sun, from *ébhedh* servant, and *n'ghoah*.

ABEL. The Scripture name, in H. הֶבֶל, *Hébbhel*, which St. Jerome translates 'vanity or vapour.' Gesenius renders the name 'breath,' and says the son of Adam was probably so called from the shortness of his life; but, as Tregelles remarks, he had this name from his birth.

ABRA. Found twice as a female name in the parish register of North Benfleet, Essex; abbreviated from Abraham, or derived more probably from G. ἀβρα, a maid-servant, a waiting-maid.

ABRAHAM. The Scripture name, in H. אַבְרָהָם, *Abh-rahám*, according to some a H. Arab. compound signifying 'father of a multitude,' from H. *abh* father, and Arab. *raham*. Others translate the name 'lofty father of a multitude,' or 'father who shall see the people.' The nicknames are Bram and Abby.

ABRAHAMINA. Found as a female name. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. vii. 317. Formed from Abraham.

ABSALOM. The Scripture name, in H. אבשלום, Abshalóm, signifying 'father of peace;' from *abh* father, and *shalóm*.

ADA. According to some this name has been corrupted from Adama, feminine of Adam. Others derive it from the name Ead (found Eade), which is from A. S. *ead*, happy; or from the name Eadith. Littleton gives 'Eada' (Sax.), Auda, Ada, al. Idonea, which translates 'fit, meet, proper;' also 'pious, honest, rich.'

ADAH. The Scripture name, in H. עדָה, Adháh, signifying 'ornament, beauty.'

ADAM. The Scripture name, in H. אָדָם, Adhám, signifying 'man;' lit. earthy, red earth; Rudolph, however, says the name in Ethiopic means 'to be fair, beautiful.' Hence the nurse-name Addy, little Adam.

ADAMINA. Found as a female name in the registers of Montrose, N.B. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. vii. 317. Formed from Adam.

ADAMBH. The Gaelic form of Adam.

ADDEMENT. Found as a male name in the parish registers of Nottingham. A probable corruption of Edmund.

ADELA. A female name Latinised from O. G. *adel*, nobility, noble descent or lineage (*prosapia nobilis*). A daughter of William the Conqueror was named Adela.

ADELAIDE. From the O. G. male name Adalheid (in M. H. G. Adalheit, Adalhait, N. H. G. Adalheid), signifying 'a noble person;' from *edel* noble, and *heit*. Hence the O. Fr. Adelais, whence Alice, and the Scottish Elsie.

ADELINE, ADELINA. Diminutives of Adela.

ADELIZA. Corrupted from Adelaide.

ADOLPHUS. The same as the O. G. name Ataulphus,

which Wachter in one place renders 'helping father,' from *atta* father, *hulf* help, helper ; and in another place, more correctly, 'helper of happiness,' from *od*, happiness, &c. But see Hidulphus, under ALPHONSO.

ADRIAN. From the Gr. name *Ἀδριανός*, so called from 'Ἀδρία (a town of Picenum, Adri, Atri), cap. of the Prætutii, on the coast of the Adriatic, where the family of the Emperor Adrian, according to his own account, had its rise.

ÆNEAS. Found as a baptismal name ; not from the classical name, but from the Gaelic name Aonghas, *i. e.* Angus.

ÆNEASINA. A female name of common occurrence in the Highlands of Scotland. Formed from Æneas.

AGATHA. A female name derived from Gr. *αγαθος*, good. Hence the nickname Aggy.

AGNES. From Gr. *αγνης*, chaste. The pet-name is Nest.

AILBEART. The Gaelic form of Albert.

AILEAN. The Gaelic form of Allan.

AILEAN. An Irish female name. Some translate it 'light.' If so, it may be a form of Helen ; but it is more probably from the Erse *ail*, noble, beautiful ; or from *aille*, handsome, fair ; or corrupted from *ailgean*, noble offspring.

AILPEAN. The Gaelic original of Alpin. Chalmers however, speaking of the names of the British kings, says Elpin is the British Elfin, which means the same as the British Elf. I derive Ailpean from *Ailp-beam*, the white hill.

AILSE. Another spelling of Alice.

AIMÉ. A male name of French origin, signifying 'beloved.'

AINDREA. A Gaelic form of Andrew.

AINE. See AUNA.

AINGEALAG. The Gaelic form of Angelica.

AINULPH. Camden derives this name from Sax. *ana* alone, *ulph* help ; that is, one who needs not the assistance of others.

ALAN. Some derive this name from O. Fr. *alan*, *allan*, a hunting dog, originally from the country of the Alani or Alauni, a warlike people of European Sarmatia. Conf. Sp. *Aláno*, Med. L. *Alanus*.

ALARIC. From the old Gothic name Alareiks, from *all-reich*, very powerful, *præpotens* : Wachter.

ALASDAIR. The Gaelic form of Alexander.

ALBERT. The same with the O. H. G. names Albrecht, Ailbracht, and the N. H. G. Albrecht ; from *all-brecht*, very distinguished.

ALBIN. Perhaps the same as Alban, the proto-martyr of England. 'One from *Albainn*,' Gaelic for Scotland ; or from *Albannach*, a Scot, Scotchman, Scottish.

ALBINA, ALBINIA. Female names formed from Albin.

ALBINUS. Found as a baptismal name. Called after Albinus, name of several distinguished Romans, one of whom was governor of Britain.

ALBION. A christian name found in London at the present day. The same as Albin.

ALCE. Another form of Alice.

ALESIA. Another form of Alice.

ALETHIA. A female name found in Yarmouth parish records, from Gr. *αληθεια*, truth.

ALEXANDER. From the Gr. name *Αλεξανδρος*, helper of men, from *αλεξω*, to assist, succour, *ανηρ*, *ανερος*, *ανδρος*. Hence the nicknames Alec and Ellick, and the Scottish Sandy.

ALEXANDRINA. A female name. From Alexander.

ALEXINA. A female name found in the registers of Montrose, N.B. Formed from Alexis. See ALISON.

ALEXIS. The classical name. From $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\xi\omega$, to assist, succour, defend another.

ALFRED. This name is usually translated 'all peace.' Meidinger derives the first syllable of the Anglo-Saxon names Alfred, Aelfred, from the word *alp*, *alf*, *elf*, strong, powerful. The name is rather from *alf-rad*, help in counsel.

ALGAR. The Saxon name -(in Domesday, Algar and *Ælgar*), corrupted down from the name *Ælfgar*, which Mr. Ferguson derives from *ælf*, an elf. But the name is rather from *ælf-gar*, help in war ; or *ælf-ger*, very helping. Conf. Franc. et Alam. *helfa*, auxilium ; *gar*, jaculum, telum, arma ; O. G. *ger*, valdè, also bellum.

ALGERNON. It struck me at once that this name was the O. Fr. *grenon*, *gernon*. A correspondent of N. Q. (5th S. x. 247) says, The name of Algernon from *als* (*aux*) *gernons*, was originally given in the twelfth century to those who, contrary to the fashion of the time, wore their whiskers. Among those so named we find Eustace II., Count of Boulogne (*aux grenons*) ; and William de Perci (*als gernons*), who came over with the Conqueror, and founded the noble family which, strange to say, used it afterwards as a Christian name. Roquefort renders the O. Fr. *gernon*, *grenon*, *guernon*, *ghernon*, 'poil de la barbe, moustache ;' from Med. L. *granus*, *greno* ; the latter is no doubt from L. *crinis*, hair of the head. Roman du Rénard, 72.

Et la mesenge a empoinguié
Plain son poing de mouse et de foille ;
N'a talent que besier le voile,
Les *grenons* li commence à terdre.

And in Fabliau de S. Pierre et du Jougleur—

Droitement en enfer entra,
Moult estoit bien appareillez,
Barbe ot noire, *grenons* trechiez,
En enfer entre tot secrez.

ALIANORA. Same as Elener, Ellinor, and Eleanor.

ALICE. Corrupted down from Adeliza.

ALICIA. A Latinisation of Alice.

ALINA. Same as Evelyn.

ALISIA. A form of Alice.

ALISON. A Scottish female name, which in old parish registers is found spelt Alisone. It is of French origin, and the same as Alizon. Roquefort gives Alizon, Aileite, Ailexe, Aileye, Auly, as female diminutives of Alexis.

ALISONE. An old form of Alison, *q. v.*

ALLAN. Doubtless the same name as Alan.

ALLEGRA. A female name derived from It. *allégra*, lively, merry.

ALLEN. According to some this is the same name as Allan and Alan. Lower shows that it is found written Allayne. It is a probable corruption of the name Alwine, *q. v.*

ALLISTER, ALISTER. Scottish forms of Alexander.

ALLIS. The same as Alice.

ALMA. At the time of the war with Russia several females in the west of England were so christened after the Battle of the Alma. Conf. N. Q. 4th S. ii. 293.

ALMINA. Found as a female name, and thought to be the same as the gipsy name Alamina.

ALONZO. A name derived from root of Alphonso.

ALPHONSO. This name is usually derived from the Gothic *helpuns* (say *hialp-uns*), our help; but to arrive at

the origin of the name we must compare it with the Spanish names Ildefónso, Alfónso, Alónso, which all represent Alphonso. Now, the second has been abbreviated from the first, and the third from the second. The name Ildefónso is derived from the Old German saint-name Hildefons, or, as some write it, Hildefuns. The latter has been rendered 'battle-eager.' I do not find such a word as *fun*s or *fons* in any of the Gotho-Teutonic languages. Schulze's Gothic Lexicon has *fon* = $\pi\nu\rho$, and Verelius gives *fun*, *fon*, ignis. But Hildefuns has been most probably corrupted from the name Hildulphus (usually Hidulphus), signifying 'noble help or helper,' from *hild* noble, and *ulph*. It was from St. Hidulphus that the village of Stilfs had its name: hence the Stilsfer Joch, Italianised to Stelvio.

ALPIN. Some translate this name the 'highest land on the peak of a mountain;' but see the Gaelic name Ailpean.

ALVARA. Found as a male name in the parish registers of Nottingham. Derived from the Sp. name Alva. See ELVIRA.

ALWINE. From A. S. *al-win*, mighty conqueror ('omnia bello vincens,' *Lye*).

ALYSIA. A form of Alice.

AMABEL. A female name. From L. *amabilis*, amiable, worthy to be loved, lovely. The name has been Latinised to Mabilia, and the Italian form is Mabella.

AMADEUS. Some make this a Latin name, and translate it 'Love God.' It means 'with God,' from Gr. $\alpha\mu\alpha$ with, and $\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

AMANDA. A female name. From L. *amanda*, to be loved, *i. e.* worthy of being loved. It is also found as a male name in the parish registers of Nottingham.

AMBROSE. From the Latin name Ambrosius ; from Gr. ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine, godlike.

AMELIA. From Æmylia, name of a noble family in Rome, one of whom, Consul Æmylius or Æmilius, is said to have constructed the celebrated Via Æmilia ; also the name of a Vestal who rekindled the fire of Vesta, which had been extinguished by putting her veil over it. The name Æmylius is from Gr. αἰμυλος, gentle, engaging, courteous.

AMEN. Found as a female name. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. viii. 126. It may have been corrupted from a name Amina ; or it may from Gr. αμην, truly, verily ; or its root, the H. אמן, *amán*, id. ; lit. ‘firm,’ metaphorically ‘faithful.’

AMIA. Latinised from Amy.

AMICIA. Found as a baptismal female name. Latinised from the French name Aimée, beloved.

AMMOROSS. Found as a male baptismal name in one of the parish registers of Donnybrook, near Dublin. It is a probable corruption of Ambrose. Conf. the Russian form of the latter, *viz.* Amvrossij. The Gr. ἀμμορος signifies wretched.

AMOS. The Scripture name, in H. אָמֹס, *Amós*, signifying a ‘burden.’

AMPHILLIS. Found as a Christian name in the parish register of Northrepps Hall, Norwich, and also in those of North Benfleet, Essex. From Gr. ἀμφιλαλος, loquacious.

AMY. Some derive this name from Fr. *aimée*, beloved ; others from *amie*, a friend. It is found Latinised both Amata and Amicia.

ANABAL. A Gaelic form of Anabella.

ANABELLA. A female name formed from Hannibal,

i. e. Annibal, the Carthaginian name. In Phœnician it is found written חַנְבַּעַל, *Chanbaal*, favour of Baal.

ANABLADH. A Gaelic form of Anabella.

ANANIAS. Found as a female name in one of the registers of Donnybrook, near Dublin. Ananias Mendacious occurs also elsewhere as a female name. It is derived from the Gr. name Ἀνανίας, from עֲנִיָּה, *Ananiah*, which Tregelles translates 'whom or what Jehovah covers,' and Jones 'cloud of the Lord,' *i. e.* whom the Lord covers or guards; from *anán* a cloud, and *Yah*.

ANASTASIA. A female name formed from Anastasius.

ANASTASIUS. From Ἀναστᾶσιος, name of a Greek emperor and of several Popes, from ἀναστασις, a rising up from, restoration to life, resurrection.

ANDERSON. A Scottish name, Andrew's son.

ANDREW. From Gr. Ἀνδρέας; from ἀνδρείος, manly, brave, courageous.

ANDROMECHA. Found as a female name in the parish registers of Nottingham, so called after Andromache, daughter of Ætion, king of Thebes, in Cilicia, who married Hector, son of Priam. In Gr. Ἀνδρομαχη, fem. of the name Ἀνδρομαχος, signifying 'fighting with men,' from ἀνηρ, *aner*, ἀνδρὸς *andros* a man, and μάχομαι.

ANDROW. The Cornish form of Andrew.

ANGEL. A female name derived from Sp. *ángel*, an angel, a spiritual being.

ANGELA. A female name derived from the name Angel.

ANGELINA. A female name of Italian origin, derived from *angélo*, an angel.

ANGUS. The English form of Aonghas.

ANGUSINA. A female name formed from Angus.

ANN. Same as Anne.

ANNA. The Gaelic form of Ann; also an English name; both derived from Hannah.

ANNE. A name corrupted from Hannah, *q. v.* It is also found several times as a male name. It was borne by one of the Paulett family in the last century, for some time M.P. for Bridgewater; also by Sir Frederic *Anne* Hervey, second baronet, who took the name of Bathurst. The former was named after his royal grandmother. Burke's Peerage mentions also George Augustus *Anne* Parkyns, the last Baron Raneliffe, born 1785, died 1850. There was also a Lord *Anne* Hamilton, third son of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, who was named after his godmother, Queen Anne. Conf. N. Q. 4th S. ix. 21; 5th S. ii. 478. From Ann, Anne, we have as nicknames Nan and Nancy.

ANNETTE. A diminutive of Anne.

ANNIS. A name corrupted from Agnes.

ANNISTAS. Found as a female name in one of the parish registers of Donnybrook, near Dublin, corrupted from Anastasia.

ANSELM. A male name derived from the O. G. name Anshelm, from *hanse-helm*, protector of society; from *hanse* society, and *helm*.

ANSTACE. A female name corrupted from Anastasia.

ANTONY, ANTHONY. From L. Antonius, Gr. Ἀντώνιος. According to Littleton, the Antonian family were descended from Antius, son of Hercules. Hence, as a nickname, Tony.

ANTY. An Irish name derived from Anastasia.

AOIDH. A Gaelic form of Hugh.

AONGHAS. The Gaelic form of Angus. From *aon-ghas*, noble or illustrious youth ; from *aon*, excellent, noble, illustrious ; and *gas*, *gais*, boy, also strength.

APPHIA. There was a Baroness Lyttleton of this name, to whom a print of Malvern Abbey Church was inscribed. It may be the same as the H. name Aphiah, *i. e.* אִפְיָה, *Aphiyahh* (L. Aphia), which Simonis renders ‘*anhelitus, i. e.* one’s breath, wind ;’ and the Rev. Alfred Jones, ‘refreshed.’ The Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ (ed. by Wm. Robertson, 1676), however, has ‘*Ἀπφία*, nomen Hebr. pistrix ;’ to which Mr. S. L. Y. Vere adds ‘Pistrix, lit. translated, is a female who grinds corn ;’ and Prof. Lightfoot says the name is a Phrygian term of endearment. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. xx. 372, 373, 397.

ARABELLA. Corrupted from the old name Orabel, Orabele, *q. v.*

ARCHIBALD. From the O. G. name Erchenbald, Erchanpald ; from *erchan-bald*, bold in work or activity. Meidinger translates *erchan*, ‘*wirken, wirksam, thätig.*’ Nickname, Archie.

ARCHELAUS. Found as a male name. From the Gr. Ἀρχέλαος, a name of some kings of Cappadocia ; signifying ‘the first of the people, the leader or ruler of the people ;’ from *αρχω*, to be the first, and *λαος*.

ARCHIMEDES. Found as a male name. From the celebrated name Ἀρχιμήδης, signifying ‘chief or leader in counsel ;’ from *αρχος*, chief, and *μηδος*.

ARDGAL. An old Irish name. From *ard* exalted, *gal* valour. Annals of Ireland.

ARIMATHÆA. Joseph Arimathæa is found as a Christian name in the Times obituary of Oct. 1880. So

called from the Scriptural Joseph of Arimathea, who was named from his birthplace.

ARMENIA. Found as a female name in the parish registers of Nottingham. It may be derived from the country so called, but has more probably been formed from the name Arminius. See ERMINIA.

ARNOLD. Bailey says this name in Saxon signifies 'faithful to his honour' (*arn-hold*); Lower says the surname Arnulfe is the same as Arnold, in mediæval records sometimes Latinised Ernulphus (which might translate both 'help in war' and 'helping lord'), but Arnold and Arnhold are O. G. names, and there were an Arnould of the seventh century, and an Old Norsk Arnalldr; all doubtless from *ern-walt*, powerful lord; from *er*, *ern*, lord, and *walt*.

ART, ARTAIR. Gaelic forms of Arthur.

ARTHUR. Armstrong derives this name from Gael. *ard*, an eminent person; lit. high, lofty, exalted, noble, eminent, excellent, proud; but the name is rather from W. *arth*, a bear. Conf. Gael. *art*, *airt*, a bear; Erse *art*, a bear; also noble, great, generous.

ASPASIA. Found as a female name. So called from Ἀσπάσια, priestess of the sun, famous for her personal charms; or from Aspasia, who came to Athens to teach eloquence, and had for her pupils, not only Socrates, but Pericles, whose wife she afterwards became. From ἀσπασίος, agreeable, pleasing, welcome.

ASSY. A baptismal name corrupted from Alice.

ASTYANAX. A correspondent of N. Q. (5th S. x. 196) says he knew a young man who rejoiced in the name of Astyanax. His father commanded the good ship Andromache, on which the son was born, and so the latter

not inappropriately became Astyanax, the son of Andromache. The name, which in Gr. is written 'Αστυαναξ, signifies lord of the city; from *αστυ* a city, and *αναξ*.

ATHELSTAN. A name of Saxon origin, signifying 'noble stone,' *i. e.* noble protection.

ATHOL. A male name derived from Athol, in Scotland.

AUBERON. A French name. A diminutive of Auber, from Aubert. See AUBERTIN.

AUBERTIN. A French diminutive of Aubert, a name derived from Albert or Albrecht.

AUBREY. See EMERY.

AUDREY or AUDRIE. A female name corrupted from Etheldreda, *q. v.*

AUGUST. An abbreviation of Augustus.

AUGUSTA. The female form of Augustus.

AUGUSTIN. From the Latin name Augustinus, diminutive of Augustus.

AUGUSTUS. The Latin name, signifying 'venerable, divine.'

AUIS. Same as Avice.

AUNA. A correspondent of N. Q. says this female name is thought to be the same as Aine (pronounced nearly *awna*), still given, or given till very recently, by Irish-speaking people to female children in the south and west of Ireland, and which he thinks is connected with the old Irish moon-goddess, commonly Anglicised to Anna or Anne. Another correspondent of same journal says the name Auna as a Christian name is found printed upon a label in a volume of music of the beginning of the present century. This is curious, because the Erse word *aine* signifies 'music, melody, harmony.'

AURELIA. A female name derived from Aurelia, mother of Cæsar, formed from Aurelius, name of a Roman emperor.

AURORA. A female name, from *L. aurora*, the dawn.

AUSTIAN. A corruption of Austin.

AUSTIN. Corrupted down from Augustin, *q. v.*

AUSTINE. Same as Austin, or a female name formed therefrom.

AVELINA. Same as Evelyn.

AVERELL, AVERIL, AVERILLA. Female names derived from Everilda, from Eberhilda, *q. v.*

AVICE, AVIS. See **HAWISE.**

AWST. A provincial corruption of Augustus.

B.

BALDWIN. The O. G. name, which Wachter translates 'powerful warrior.'

BALSIR. A Christian name in a Chatterton family. Balser is an English, and Balzer is a French surname. Keith Johnston gives Balsar's Hill, Cambridge, England; and there is a place called Balsar or Bulsar in Bombay Presidency, India. But I take it that the name Balsir has, like the Spanish, Italian, and French name Balthasar, been corrupted down through the Latin Baltassar, or the Greek *Βαλτάσαρ*, from Belshazzar, the Assyrio-Babylonian name of Daniel at the court of Nebuchadnezzar. The H. form of the name is *בלטשאזר*, *Belteshazzar*, which Tregelles translates 'Bel's prince,' *i. e.* prince whom Bel favours; from *Bel*

tsha, the Zendic genitive termination, and *zar* = *sar*, prince ; the root, by the bye, of the name Cæsar. Conf. the Swiss name Balz and the diminutive Bälzel, derived from the same name.

BÂNCHO. The Gaelic original of Banquo. Some translate this name 'white' (Gaelic *ban*, white, also pale, fair, fair-haired) ; but it is rather from *ban-cu*, the white dog ; figuratively white hero. In Irish, *cu*, among other meanings, is a dog, greyhound, champion, hero, warrior.

BANQUO. Chalmers thinks this name a mere invention, and not of Gaelic origin. But see the Gaelic name **BANCHO**.

BAPTIST. From Gr. *Βαπτιστης*, a title of St. John, from *βαπτίζω*, to dip, immerse.

BAPTIZE. Found as a female name in one of the parish registers of Donnybrook, near Dublin. From root of Baptist, *q. v.*

BARBARA. A Latin female name signifying one of another country. The nickname is Bab.

BARDOLPH. From the O. G. name Bertulph, from *bert-ulph*, renowned for help.

BARNABAS. From the Greek name *βαρναβας*, from H *בר נבא*, Bar Nebah, which some translate 'son of exhortation' or 'son of consolation.' It rather means 'son of prophecy,' from *bar-nebuah*. The nickname is Barnaby.

BARNARD. An English form of Bernard.

BARR. A male baptismal name. It is no doubt usually derived from Barr, a parish co. Ayr, Scotland. Barr is also a surname, and a Staffordshire local name.

BARTHOLOMEW. From the Greek name *βαρθολομαῖος*, from the H. *בר תלמי* Bartolomai, which according

to some means 'son of Ptolemy,' but it translates rather 'son (בר) of Tolmai;' perhaps another spelling of Talmai, father-in-law of David. The nickname is Bat.

BARUCH. Found as a baptismal name in the register of Sparsholt, Berks, prior to 1650. The Scripture name ברוך, Barúk (in LXX βαρούχ, in Josephus βαρουχος), signifying 'blessed.'

BARZILLAI. The Scripture name, in H. ברזלי, Barzilláy, signifying 'of iron,' from *barzel*, iron. The Rev. A. Jones renders it figuratively 'most firm and true.'

BASIL. From the Gr. name βασιλειος, or βασιλιος, from βασιλευς, a king.

BATHIA. Found as a male as well as a female name; same as Bithia.

BATHSEBA. A female name found in the Yarmouth Parish records. The Scripture name בת שבע, Bath-sheba, signifying daughter of an oath.

BEARNARD. The Gaelic form of Bernard.

BEATRICE, BEATRIX. Female names formed from L. *beatus*, blessed, happy.

BEAVIS. See BEVIS.

BEITIDH. The Gaelic form of Betsy.

BEITIRIS. The Gaelic form of Beatrice.

BELINDA. A female name. It may be from It. Bella Linda; or corrupted from *bellino*, a diminutive of *bello*, beautiful.

BELLA. Perhaps sometimes abbreviated from Isabella; at other times from Arabella.

BENDIGO. Found as a male baptismal name. Etymologically the same as Benedict. See BENNET.

BENETT. See BENNET.

BENIGNA. A female name. From L. *benignus*, courteous, favourable, frank and free, goodnatured, *débonnaire*.

BENJAMIN. The Scripture name, in H. בִּנְיָמִין, Binyam-ín, which according to the Samaritan Pentateuch means 'son of days,' *i. e.* son of old age. Fuerstius translates it '*glücksohn*,' lucky son. The name means lit. 'son of the right hand;' figuratively, 'son of good fortune' (*ben-yamíyn*). Conf. the name Felix. The nickname is Ben.

BENJIE. A Scottish name derived from Benjamin.

BENNET. A male baptismal name. From the Latin name Benedictus, blessed.

BENNETT. This occurs frequently as a female name in the registers of Cheriton, Kent. It is sometimes varied to Bennetta and Benett. From Bennet, *q. v.*

BERIAH. The Scripture name, in H. בְּרִיעָה, B'riyáh, which Simonis translates 'in calamitate,' *i. e.* born in calamity; Jones, 'a calamity in his house;' and Tregelles, 'gift.'

BERNAL. A Spanish form of Bernard. Conf. the Portuguese and Italian name Bernaldo.

BERNARD. From the Old German name Bernhard; from *bern-hart*, a strong man.

BERTHA. From the Old German name Berta; from *bert*, *brecht*, *bret*, bright, illustrious.

BERTIE. There is a tradition that at the time of the Saxon invasion the Bertie family came from Bertiland, in Prussia, to Bertiestad (now Berstead), in Kent (see *Lower*); but the Christian name is doubtless an abbreviation of Albert.

BERTRAM. The Old German name; from *brecht-ram*, renowned for strength. Conf. the inverse, Rambert.

BESSIE. Found as a baptismal name, corrupted from Elizabeth.

BETHEA, BETHIA. Different forms of Bithia, *q. v.*

BETHUEL. Found as a male baptismal name in the Yarmouth parish records. The Scripture name, in H. בְּתוּאֵל, B'thuél, which has been variously translated 'virgin of God, separated of God, separation of God,' *i. e.* consecrated to God. Tregelles, perhaps more reasonably, makes it to be for בְּתוּאֵל, M'thuél, which he renders 'man of God' (*M'thu-El*).

BEVIS, BEAVIS. Camden derives Beavis from the old name Bellovesus, which he translates 'pulcher aspectus' (beautiful countenance); but Bellovesus is more probably from the Celtic *bel gwas*, youthful warrior.

BEZABEEL. Found as a male name in the Yarmouth parish records, corrupted from the Scripture name Bezaleel, in H. בְּצַלְאֵל, B'tsal'él, signifying 'in the shadow' *i. e.* in or under the protection or guidance of God (*tsel-El*).

BITHIA. Found as a female name. It is not uncommon in S. Buckinghamshire, and at one time was often found in the south-western counties of Scotland. It is the Scripture name בִּתְיָה, Bithiah (in the LXX Βεθθία, in the Vulgate Bethia; in the Authorised Version of 1622, Lond. Norton, and Bell, Bithia). The name is from *bath-Yah*, daughter of Jehovah.

BLAISE. In France the name of the saint is found written both Blaise and Blais (in the diocese of Oléron Blau, and in Germany Blaes). In Latin it occurs as Blasius and Blavius. It seems to be the same with the Roman name Blæsus, which Statius renders *lisper* (from *blæsus*, lisping, speaking inarticulately, stammering, stuttering).

BLANCHE. A French name signifying *white*.

BLEDDYN. A Welsh name derived from *bleiddyn*, a wolf's cub.

BOADICEA. Found as a female baptismal name. Derived from Boadicea (in Lemprière, Boudicea; in Dion Cassius, Βουδουίκα), Queen of the Icenî, in Britain, who upon being insulted by the Romans rebelled, and when conquered poisoned herself. The name is no doubt of Celtic origin, viz. from the Anc. Brit. *bŷn-dŷg*, woman leader (in Gael. *bean-diùcha*). The Welsh *boneddig* signifies 'of genteel descent;' and *boneddiges*, lady.

BOAZ. The Scripture name, in H. בּוֹאֵז, Boaz. Tregelles renders it 'fleetness,' from an unused root derived from an Arabic verb signifying to be nimble, fleet. St. Jerome translates Boaz 'in strength,;' and Simonis 'strength in Him,' i. e. in the Lord.

BONIFACE. From the Latin Bonifacius, a name of several Popes. Some derive it à *bonâ facie*. It is rather from *benefacio*, to do good.

BOUNIFAS. An Anglo-Norman form of Boniface.

BRIAN, BRIANT. Male baptismal names derived from the Irish name Brian, which has been rendered 'warrior of great strength' (*bri-an*). According to some it has been sometimes Anglicised to Bernard.

BRIDGET. Mr. Arthur derives this female name from Gaelic *brighid*, fiery dart, and he says the Gaelic word signifies also a hostage; Armstrong renders *brighide* 'a hostage.' The name is found written Brighid, Brigida, Brigide, Brigitta, Brigitte, Bride; and (in *Ménage*) Birgitta and Britta. It probably means strength or defence, from A. S. *burh*, a place of defence, whether strong by nature or

fortified by art (*beorgan*, to defend, keep 'safe, fortify, strengthen).

BRUSH. A baptismal name corrupted from Ambrose.

BRYAN. Same as Brian, *q. v.*

C.

CADELL. A Welsh name signifying a defence, *i. e.* in battle (*cad*).

CADWALADYR, CADWALLADYR. A name still used in Wales. It translates 'war-chief' (*cad* battle, *gwaladr*).

Cynan a Chadwaladr, cadr yn lluydd;
Edmycawr hyd frawd.

[Cynan and Cadwaladr, mighty in arms,
Will be celebrated until judgment.]

GOLYDDAN.

CADWALLADER. The English form of the Welsh name Cadwaladyr.

CÆSAR. Some translate this name 'hairy;' Schlegel says from Sanscrit *kéśa*, hair (the hair of the head). These derivations were probably suggested by Festus, who derives it from *cæsaries*, cum quâ è matris ventre prodierit. Pliny (7, 9) says the first who bore the name was so called quòd *cæso* mortuæ matris utero natus fuit. According to others the first of the name slew an elephant, which according to Servius (ad *Æn.* i. 290) is called in Punic *cæsa*. But there is no such word in that language. Lemprière thinks Pliny's derivation the best. The name is, however, of Oriental origin. It comes from the Persian سر, *sar*, head, highest, greatest, chief (H. שר, *sar*, leader, commander, prince).

CAILEAN. The Gaelic form of Colin.

CAIONTEAN. A Gaelic form of Quentin.

CAIRISTINE. A Gaelic form of the female name Christian.

CAITIR, CAITRINE. Gaelic forms of Catharine.

CAJETAN. One born at or named from Cajeta or Caieta (now Gaeta), in Italy.

CALEB. The Scripture name, in H. כֶּלֶב, Kalébh, from *kélebh*, a dog.

CALUM. For Gille Calum, servant of Columba. Conf. Malcolm.

CALLIOPEA. Found as a female name. Conf. N. Q. 3rd S. vi. 18. Derived from Calliope, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Καλλιόπη signifies one who has a beautiful voice (from *καλος* and *οψ*).

CAM. Camden places this among names derived from rivers. It is more probably abbreviated from Camillus.

CAMILLA. The feminine of Camillus.

CAMILLUS. Some translate this name 'attendant at a sacrifice.' The Roman name has been corrupted from *Κασμιλος*, from כַּסְמִיאל, *kasmial*, signifying oracle of God, *kesen-El*.

CARACTACUS. The Latin form of the British name Caradwg.

CARADOC. The English form of Caradwg.

CARADWG. The British name. The Latin form of the name is said to express the ability of its first bearer in conducting an offensive as well as a defensive war, and has been derived from Gaelic *caer* a castle, *eacht* an exploit, and *cíos* a tribute. O'Connor derives the name

from *cathreachtac-eis*, the head of the host in battle. It comes rather from W. *caraddwg*, abounding in love.

CAROLINE. From Carolus, from root of Charles, *q. v.*

CARRY, CARY. Female names corrupted from Caroline.

CASSANDRA. Mr. Arthur translates this name 'inflaming one with love.' It is the feminine of *Κασσανδρ*, from *κασσα* a harlot, *ανηρ*, *ανερος*, *ανδρος*, a man.

CASSIA. Found as a female name. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. vii. 126. Formed from the Roman name Cassia; or from H. קציעה, *k'tzē'ah*, a bark similar to cinnamon.

CATHARINA. An English form of Catharine.

CATHARINE, CATHERINE. The real name of Catharine of Alexandria, the patron saint of girls and virgins, was Dorothea. St. Jerome says she had the name of Catharine from the Syriac *kethar* or *kathar*, a crown, because she wore the triple crown of martyrdom, *virginity*, and wisdom. Hence to braid St. Catharine's hair is said to mean to live a virgin. Longfellow, in *Evangeline*, says,

Thou art too fair to be left to braid St. Catharine's tresses.

But the proper derivation of the name is from Gr. *καθαρος*, pure; and therefore the correct spelling of the name is Catharine or Katharine. Hence, from Catharine, as a pet-name Kate, and as a diminutive Kitty, also the Scottish Katie, and the Irish Katty.

CATHWS. A Welsh form of Catharine.

CATALINA. From Catalína, the Spanish form of Catharine.

CECIL. A male name derived from the Latin *Cecilius*

or Cæcilius, a diminutive of *cæcus*, blind. Cecil is also found as a female name. An ancestor of the Earl of Shrewsbury married Cecil, daughter and heiress of Charles Matthews, Esq., of Castley Menich ; and the name has also been given to daughters of that house since then. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. vi. 491 ; viii. 237 ; and Camden's Remains, "Britannia," p. 767.

CECILIA. A baptismal name derived from Cæcilia, a feminine of Cæcilius (see CÆCIL). The nickname is Cis.

CECILY. A female name corrupted from Cecilia.

CEIT. A Gaelic form of Catharine.

CHARITY. A female name which explains itself. See HOPE.

CHARLES. Corrupted from Carolus, from O. G. *kerl*, strong (A. S. *carl*, a male, whence *ecorl*, a countryman, churl, husbandman, a man, a husband), whence the name Carolmannus, Carlman, by corruption Charlemagne. Wachter gives several words compounded of *kerl*, as *karlmadr* strong, stout, *karlman* strong man, valiant man, *karlmenska* manliness, fortitude.

CHERUBIN. Found as a male name. Conf. N. Q. 4th S. viii. 334. Cherubino and Cherubina, as male and female names, are not uncommon in Italy. Cherubin is of course from the H. כְּרוּב *cherub*, pl. כְּרוּבִים *cherubim*, the meaning of which is doubtful. According to some it is of Phœnicio-Shemitic origin, and signifies divine steed. Others say the cherubim are the same as the γφρῦες, griffins of the Persians, guardians of the gold-producing mountains ; from a Persian word signifying to take hold, to take, to hold.

CHLOE. A female name derived from the Greek name Χλωη, signifying a green bud or germ. Chloe was an

epithet of Ceres at Athens. The name, says Lemprière, is supposed to bear the same signification as Flava, so often applied to the goddess of corn, and from its signification (*χλωη*, *herba virens*) has generally been applied to women possessed of beauty and simplicity.

CHRISTABEL. Not an uncommon female name. It would seem to be derived from Cristóbal, the Spanish form of Christopher.

CHRISTAIN. Found as a female name ; a corruption of the name Christian.

CHRISTIAN. A male *and* female name signifying a member of Christ.

CHRISTINA. A female name ; probably derived from the Spanish name *Cristína*, from root of Christian.

CHRISTMAS. Camden thinks this was originally imposed as a baptismal name from the bearer thereof having been born on the day of the festival. In like manner in France, says Lower, Noel was first a Christian, afterwards a family name.

CHRISTOBELLA. Found as a Christian name before Coleridge's *Leoline* and *Christabel*. See CHRISTABEL.

CHRISTOFER. Another spelling of Christopher.

CHRISTOPHER. From the Greek name *Χριστοφορος*, signifying Christ's bearer or carrier (*φέρω*, to bear). The nickname is Kit.

CHRYSOGEN. Found as a baptismal name. Conf. N. Q. 4th S. x. 314. From the Roman name Chrysogonus; from the Greek *Χρυσόγονος*, a descendant of Perseus and son of Danaë, whom Jupiter visited in a shower of gold. The name means 'sprung from gold ;' from *χρυσος* gold, and *γίγνομαι*.

CICELY, CICILIA. Female names corrupted from Cecilia.

CICILL. A male name corrupted from Cecil.

CIORS DAN. A Gaelic form of Christian.

CIPRIAN. Another form of Cyprian.

CISSELY. An old form of Cecilia.

CLARA. A modern form of Clare.

CLARE. A name probably derived from St. Clare, a popular saint in England, a friend of St. Francis, and foundress of all the *Poor Clares*. The name occurs in many mediæval calendars. It is probably derived from *L. clarus*, bright, fair.

CLARISSA. From the French name Clarisse (It. Clarice), from root of Clare.

CLAUDE. From the Roman name Claudius (*Κλαυδιος*), another form of Clodius, Latinised from Clodio; from O. G. *laut*, celebrated, distinguished, illustrious; in the Francic, *luto*, *hluto*, *cloto*, *chloto*.

CLEMENT. Like the classical name Clemens, derived from *L. clemens*, —*tis*, mild, calm, gentle.

CLEMENTINA. A female name formed from Clement.

CLEOPATRA. Found as a female name in the parish registers of Nottingham. So called from *Κλεοπάτρα*, queen of Egypt; also the name of many other celebrated women. It is derived from *κλεος*, glory, renown, fame, and *πατρα*, one's native country, a family. Dr. Pape considers the name equivalent to Adelberta, which he translates 'die durch ihre Geburt oder ihren Vater glänzende.'

CLOTILDA. From the Old German Clothildis, name of a queen of France, signifying distinguished and noble, or illustrious noble (*laut-hild*).

COLIN. From Nicolin, a diminutive of Nicol, from Nicolas or Nicholas.

COLL. From Colin.

COLLA. The Gaelic form of Coll.

CONALL. An old Irish name. From *con-all*, mighty warrior. See CONCHOBHAR.

CONCHOBHAR. An Irish male name, which O'Reilly renders 'help, assistance.' Dr. MacDermott (Annals of Ireland) says of it, 'Conchubhar or Conchobhar, pronounced *con-coo-var*, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, derived from *cu* or *con* (genitive of *cu*, lit. a dog) a warrior, and *cobhair* aid; hence it signifies the helping warrior.' He says also it has been Anglicised to Conor, and Latinised Cornelius.

CONN. An old Irish name derived from *conn*, wisdom or sense; or from *con*, genitive of *cu*, a hound, and figuratively applied to a warrior. Annals of Ireland.

CONNOR. An Irish name which has been rendered 'hound of slaughter,' but this is impossible. It is the same with Conor, corrupted down from Conchobhar.

CONRAD. From the Old German name Cunrad, which Wachter translates 'quick in counsel (*kun-rad*).' Others render the name 'gifted in counsel' (*kund-rad*).

CONSTANCE. From the Latin name Constantia, a feminine of Constantius, from *constantia*, constancy, steadfastness.

CORA. From Gr. *κοῤῥα*, a girl, damsel.

CORMAC. An old Irish name signifying 'the son of the chariot' (*corb-mac*).

CORNELIA. A female name formed from Cornelius.

CORNELIUS. The Latin name. Some translate it

‘horn.’ Littleton says, ‘à belli cornu.’ The name in Greek is Κορνήλιος, which some translate ‘horn of the sun.’ If so, it must come from κερας horn, and ηλιος. Viscount Gort (N. Q. 4th S. x. 300) says the name Connor has been transformed into the classical name Cornelius.

CORNEY. An Irish name derived from Cornelius.

COSMO. A name imported from Italy, where it became famous in Milan and Florence, from being borne by the family of the Medici (Cosmo di Medici). Miss Yonge says St. Ambrose discovered at Milan the bones of two persons whom a dream pronounced to be those of Kosmos and Damianos, two martyred Christians, who were of course placed among the patrons of Milan, and hence the name became famous in Italy. It appears that from Kosmos the Italians made Cosmo or Cosimo. The name Kosmos is from the Gr. κοσμος, an adorning ornament, the world; so called from its regularity and beauty.

COSPATRICK. This name, found written Gospatrick, in Latin Cospatricius and Gospatricius, is from *comes Patricii*, the companion of Patricius.

CRESE. This occurs as an English Christian name, A. D. 1284. It would easily corrupt from χρ'ς, for Christus. Other found written forms of Christus are χρ'ι, χρ.ο, χρ.μ, χρ.ε. Conf. Gentleman's Mag. for March 1842; also Waltherus, Lex. Diplomat.

CRIMEA. A male baptismal name given to a gipsy encamped near to co. Huntingdon, because born at the time of the Crimean war. One of his sisters was named Madonna, which she pronounced Ma-doan-na. Cuthbert Bede, N. Q. 4th S. ii. 464.

CRISPIAN. From the Latin name Crispianus, formed from root of Crispin.

CRISPIN. A name derived from the Roman Crispinus, and mentioned by Juvenal, i., 26; another by Horace, Sat. i. 1. Formed from the name Crispus, signifying curled (*à crispis capillis*).

CRISTIAN. Another form of Christian.

CUCHONNACHT. An old Irish name signifying 'the warrior of Connaught,' from *cu*, a dog, figuratively a warrior, and Connacht. According to the Annals of Ireland it has sometimes been Anglicised to Conn and Constantine.

CUDDY. A Scotch pet-name of Cuthbert.

CUILLEAN. From Gael. *cuilean*, a whelp, puppy, cub.

CUINTEAN. A Gaelic form of Quintin.

CULLEN. A name derived from the Irish Cullen (sometimes corrupted to Collins), *i. e.* Cuillean or O'Cuillean, signifying whelp (*cutullus*). Conf. Ulster Journal of Archæology, No. 2.

CU-ULLADH. An old Irish name signifying 'warrior of Ulladh,' *i. e.* Ulster.

CUSTANCE. An Anglo-Norman form of Constance.

CUSTEFRE. An Anglo-Norman form of Christopher.

CUTHBERT. From A. S. *cuth-bert*, known, famous.

CYNTHIA. Found as a female name in the parish registers of Northampton. From Cynthia, a name of Diana; so called from Mount Cynthus, where she was born.

CYPRIAN. From the Latin name Cyprianus, so called from having been born in Cyprus.

CYRIL, CYRILL. From the Latin name Cyrillus, a diminutive of Cyrus, *q. v.*

CYRUS. Found as an English Christian name. From

the Greek name Κῶρος (H. כורש Kóresh), from the Persian خور *kúr*, هور *húr*, the sun (in Zend. *khóro*, *huro*, *ahurô*). According to others it has the same signification as Carshena, Esther i. 14; *i.e.* illustrious, from the Persian مش *lux*. The nickname is Cy.

D.

DAFYDD (=DAVYDD). A Welsh form of David.

DAIBHID, DÀIDH. Gaelic forms of David, perhaps through the Greek Δαυίδ.

DAISY. A female name derived from the flower, whose name in Anglo-Saxon signifies 'day's eye.'

DALILAH. Another spelling of Delilah.

DAMER. 'This name has been rendered 'Dane's joy,' but it is rather corrupted, through the Danish name Dagmar, from the Old German name Tagamar, Theganmar, which Wachter translates 'celebrated soldier,' from *degen* a sword, and *mar*. Meidinger renders *tag* 'glanz, ruhm;' and *mar*, 'mehrer, berühmter, mächtiger.'

DAMARIS. A female name derived from that of a woman mentioned in Acts xvii. 34, Gr. Δάμαρις; from δαμαρ, a wife, one brought under the yoke.

DAMSEL. Found as a female name in the obituary notices in the Stamford Mercury. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. viii. 66. It is from Fr. *demoiselle*, young lady.

DANDIE. A Scottish form of Andrew.

DANENA. Found as a Christian name in the Guardian of Jan. 13, 1881. The origin of the name is doubtful; it may have been formed from Dan, for Daniel.

DANIEL. The Scripture name, in H. דַּנִּיֵּאל, Daniyyél, which has been variously translated 'judge of God,' 'God's judge,' one who delivers judgment in the name of the Lord; from *dan-El*. Hence as a nickname Dan. According to a note in the Annals of Ireland it would seem that the Irish name Domhnall (pronounced Don-all), whence O'Donnell, has sometimes been Anglicised to Daniel.

DANIS. An Anglo-Norman form of Dennis.

DAVID. The Scripture name, in H. דָּוִד, Davídydh, signifying beloved (dilectus).

DAVIDINA. Found as a female name in the registers of Montrose, N.B. Formed from David.

DAVYDH. A Cornish form of David.

DAPHNE. Found as a female name. So called after Daphne, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra. Apollo, being enamoured of her, pursued her, and Daphne, afraid of being caught, entreated the aid of the gods, who changed her into a laurel (Gr. δάφνη, the laurel or bay-tree).

DEARFORGAIL, or DERVORGIL. An old Irish female name signifying 'purely fair daughter' (*dear* daughter, and *for-geal*).

DEBORAH. A Scripture name, in H. דְּבוֹרָה, D'bhoráh, which St. Jerome translates 'apis, sive eloquentia,' *i. e.* a bee, or eloquence. Jones, who derives the *noun* from the root *dabhar*, to speak, adds, 'And applicable to the bee, both from the idea of its humming, as if of eloquence, and setting in order, which is so observable among a swarm of bees, and in their hive.'

DECIMA. A female name derived either from the Roman name Decimus or from the modern name Decimus.

DECIMUS. Derived from the Roman name, or its root *decimus*, the tenth, *i. e.* the tenth in order of birth.

DELCE. A female name found in South Wilts. Some think it may mean delight or plaything; others derive it from Dulce, for Dulcibella. See DOUSABEL and DULSABELL.

DELILAH. A Scripture name, in H. דלילה, D'liyláh, signifying weak, delicate.

DELIVERANCE. Found as a baptismal name in one of the parish registers of Donnybrook, near Dublin. Conf. the H. male name Pelet, signifying liberation or deliverance, and Palti, deliverance of the Lord.

DENIS or DENNIS. Corrupted from the name Dionysius, *q. v.* According to the Annals of Ireland the old Irish name Donnoch or Donnchu has been sometimes Anglicised to Denis.

DEÒNAID. A Gaelic form of Janet.

DEÒRAS, DEÒRSA. Gaelic forms of George.

DERMUD. The English form of Diarmad.

DERRICK. A name corrupted from Theodoric.

DERWENT. Found as a baptismal name, so called from one of the rivers Derwent in Cumberland, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

DEWY. A Cornish form of David.

DI. A baptismal female name derived from Diana.

DIANA. A frequent name of women. So called after Diana, goddess of hunting. Some derive her name from *dia*, *i. e.* *dea*, and *Iana*; according to Varro, the same as Luna (the moon). Vossius says it is contracted from *dea Iana*; Nigidius, from *Iana*, prefixed by *D*. Hence as a nickname Di.

DIARMAD. The Gaelic form of Diarmaid, *q. v.*

DIARMAID or **DIARMUID**. An old Irish name. O'Brien derives it from *dia* a god, *armaid*, gen. pl. of *arm*, arms, the name thus signifying a god of arms, an epithet, as applied to a warrior, equivalent to that of one of Homer's heroes, *Dios Krateros Diomedes*, or the godlike-fighting Diomede. Conf. Annals of Ireland.

DICKON. A diminutive of Dick, a nickname of Richard.

DINA. The Scripture name, in Gr. $\Delta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$, in H. דינָה, Diynáh, signifying judged; that is, acquitted, vindicated.

DIONYSIUS. The Latin name, from Gr. $\Delta\iota\omicron\nu\tilde{\nu}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, Bacchus, god of wine; according to some from $\Delta\iota\varsigma$ of Jove, $\nu\sigma\sigma\omega$ to strike, because, being born with horns, he struck Jupiter at his birth; others say from $\Delta\iota\omicron\varsigma \nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, mind of Jove.

DIORBHÀIL, **DIORMHORGUIL**. Gaelic forms of Dorothy.

DOLORES. Found as an English female name, derived from the Spanish name Dolóres, signifying 'sorrows,' in allusion to the Seven Sorrows of Mary.

DOMINIC. From *dominicus*, of or belonging to a lord or master. It might also translate 'little lord.'

DOMHNULL, **DOMNALL**. Same as Dònnull.

DONALD. An English form of Dònnull, *q. v.*

DONNOCH or **DONNCHU** (pronounced Donogh). The same as Donnach. See **DONNCHA**.

DONNCHA, **DONNACH**. The Gaelic original of Duncan, from *donn-cu*, the brown-haired dog, figuratively brown-haired warrior.

DONNELL. An English form of Dònnull.

DÒNULL. According to some a diminutive of L. *domi-*

nus, a lord, but this is not probable. Some derive it from Gael. *dom-huil* (say *dom-sùil*), brown-eyed. The name in Irish is found written Domhuail and Domhuall. The Irish *domhail* is bulky; the Gaelic *domhail*, thick, clumsy, large, bulky in person.

DORA. A female name abbreviated from Theodora.

DORCAS. From the Greek name *Δορκας*, signifying a wild goat, antelope, gazelle. See TABITHA.

DONSILLA. Found as a female baptismal name. Conf. N. Q. 4th S. xii. 500. Some derive it from It. *donzella*, young lady (Sp. *doncella*); also a virgin, maid.

DOROTHY. From the name Dorothea, signifying 'the gift of God' (*δωρον* and *θεου*). Hence, as a nickname, Doll and Dolly.

DORSEY. A female name said to have been corrupted from Theodosia.

DOUGALL. An English form of Dùghall.

DOUGLAS. From Gaelic *dubh-ghlas*, dark grey.

DOUSABEL. A female name, said to be derived from Fr. *douce et belle*, sweet and fair.

DOUSIE. From Dousabel.

DOWSABEL. Same as Dousabel.

DREW. Some derive this name from the ancient personal name Drogo. It is no doubt sometimes from the O. Fr. *dru*, *drud*, *drue*, which Roquefort renders var. *épais*, fort, robuste, gai, gaillard, formé, nubile; ami, amant, favori, galant, amoureux, élevé, serviteur, fidèle ami, compagnon; en bas Lat. *drudus*, en bas Bret. *dreau*, *dreu*, *drew*, *drud*. At other times it is doubtless an abbreviation of Andrew.

DRUMAD. A Gaelic name of local origin, viz. from Drymen, co. Stirling, from *druim monadh*, back of the hill.

DRUMMOND. The English form of the Gaelic name Drumad.

DRUSILLA. A female name derived from the Gr. name Δρύσιλλα, which Bailey translates 'dewy eyes.' The word δροσος signifies dew, moisture, pure water ; and, figuratively, what is tender, delicate, young.

DUBHDEASA or DUDEASA. An old Irish female name, signifying 'a dark-haired beauty' (*dubh*, and *deas* beautiful).

DUGALD. An English form of Dùghall.

DÙGHALL. The Gaelic name. From *dubh-gall*, which Armstrong renders 'a Lowland Scot, a real Lowlander ; *in contempt*, a sneaking mean-spirited fellow ; also an Englishman, a foreigner ; written also Du'ghall.' Dr. MacDermott says 'The ancient Irish called a colony of Norwegians that settled in Ireland in the tenth century *Fionn-Ghail*, signifying the Fair-haired Foreigners ; and a Danish colony that settled there were called *Dubh-Ghail*, signifying Dark-haired Strangers.'

DULCE. A female name which some derive from L. *dulcis*, sweet, pleasant ; also gentle. Others say it is the same as Dousie, *q. v.*

DULSABELL. Found as a female baptismal name prior to 1650. Doubtless the same as Dousabel.

DUNCAN. A Scottish surname. Some render it 'powerful chieftain.' It is rather the English form of Donncha, *q. v.*

DUNSTAN. Some derive this name from a locality signifying 'the stone hill' or 'the strong fortress' (*dun-stan*), but the Saxon compound is no doubt used figuratively.

DZHÛAN, DZHUAN. Cornish forms of John.

E.

EACHANN. The Gaelic form of Hector.

EACHMARCACH. An old Irish name derived from *each* a steed, *marcach* a rider. Annals of Ireland.

EACHMILIDH. An old Irish name derived from *each* a steed, *milidh* a knight. Annals of Ireland.

EANRAIC, EANRUIG. Gaelic forms of Henry.

EALASAIÐ. The Gaelic form of Elizabeth.

EAMHAIR. The Gaelic form of Vere, *q. v.*

EAST. A Cornish form of the name Just.

EASTER. Found as a female name for two or three generations in the registers of Stretton, co. Rutland, perhaps born at the Christian festival so named.

EBENEZER. The Scripture name, in H. אֶבְנֵי-עֹזֶר, Ebhen-ézer, signifying 'stone of help' (name of the stone which Samuel set up between Mispah and Shen, in witness of the Divine assistance obtained against the Philistines). In the LXX it is rendered λίθος του βοηθου, stone of the helper.

EBERHILDA. Found as a female baptismal name; formed from the Old German name Eberhild, *eber-hild*, noble boar, figuratively noble man.

EDEE. A female name; perhaps the same as Edith, *q. v.*

EDAN. A Scotch female name, which according to some means 'fire:' if so, it must be from the Gael. *teine*, a fire, flame.

EDEN. Found as a baptismal name. Either from the Scripture local name or corrupted from the Scotch name Edan.

EDGAR. From the A. S. name Eadgar. Wachter derives it from *ead-gar*, author of happiness.

EDITH. Formerly Eadith ; from A. S. *eadig*, happy, rich.

EDME. A name probably corrupted from Edmund.

EDMUND. From A. S. *ead-mund*, guardian or defender of happiness.

EDOVART, EDVALT. Anglo-Norman forms of Edward.

EDWARD. From A. S. *ead-weard*, guardian of happiness. Hence as nicknames Ned, Neddy, Ted, Teddy.

EDWARS. An Anglo-Norman form of Edward.

EDWIN. From the A. S. name Eadwin, from *ead-winn*, happy conqueror (*felix* in bello, *Lye*).

EFFIE. A Scottish corruption of Euphemia, *q. v.*

EGBERT. Ferguson translates this name 'edge-bright.' It rather means 'distinguished in battle,' from A. S. *ecg*, O. N. *egg*, an edge, sword, war, battle. Conf. the O. G. name Eggbrecht.

EIDEARD. A Gaelic form of Edward.

EIGNEACH. An old Irish name, perhaps meaning 'a plundering chief,' from *eigean* force, *neach* a person. Annals of Ireland.

EILIDH. The Gaelic form of Helen.

ELEANOR. The same name as Eleanora, in German Eleonore, Italian Leonora, English Helena ; and derived from Helen, *q. v.*

ELEC. The Cornish form of Alexander.

ELENER. Same as Eleanor.

ELGAR. Another form of Algar.

ELIAS. From *Ἠλίας*, the Greek form of Elijah.

ELIENORA. Same as Eleanor.

ELIHU. A name derived from 'Ελιου, Greek form of the Scripture name אֱלִיָּהוּ, Eliyhú, which Simonis translates 'cui *Deus* est *ille*;' but Jones more correctly, 'God the Lord (*El*, and *Y'hov* for *Y'hovah*).'

ELIJAH. The Scripture name, in H. אֱלִיָּהוּ, Eliyyáh, which Simonis translates 'robur Domini, *i. e.* strength of the Lord;' Jones, 'God-Lord (*El* and *Yah*, for *Y'hovah*).'
Tregelles writes אֱלִיָּהוּ, Elijah, and אֱלִיָּהוּ, Elijaha, 'my God is Jehovah.'

ELKANAH. Found as a male name. From the Scripture name אֶלְקָנָה, Elkanáh, which St. Jerome translates 'possession of God, whom God has redeemed;' Gesenius, 'whom God created;' and Tregelles, 'whom God possessed.' The most probable derivation is that of St. Jerome, *viz.* from *El* God, and *kanáh* to possess.

ELIZABETH. From the Gr. form Ἑλισαβέθ, Ἑλισαβέτ; from the Scripture name אֱלִישֶׁבַּה, Eliyshébha, which St. Jerome translates 'oath of my God;' Simonis, 'oath of God;' Tregelles, 'to whom God is the oath, who swears by God,' *i. e.* worshipper of God; and Jones var. 'God of the seven, oath of my God, of God is her oath;' from *El* God, *shébha* seven; also an oath. Hence, as nicknames, Lisa, Libby; also Bess, Bet, Betty, Bessy, and Ib; and the Scottish Lizzie and Bessie.

ELISE. The French form of Eliza, *q. v.*

ELIZA. Corrupted from Elisabeth. Hence from Eliza, as nicknames, Liz, Lizzy.

ELLEN. Some consider this the same as Helen, and indeed in Spanish Helen and Ellen are both represented by Elena. A correspondent of N. Q. says the name Ellen has

no possible connexion with Helen, which is older by a thousand years at least, and that Ellen is the feminine of Alain, Alan, or Allan. It may, however, be the same as Ailean.

ELLIN. Another spelling of Ellen.

ELLINOR. Corrupted from Eleanor, *q. v.*

ELMA. A female name abbreviated from Gulielma, a feminine formed from Gulielmus, from root of William, *q. v.*

ELSHENDER. A Scottish form of Alexander.

ELSIE. A name corrupted from Elizabeth.

ELSPET, ELSPETH. Scottish forms of Elizabeth.

ELSPIE. A corruption of Elspeth.

ELSPIT, ELSPITH. Scottish forms of Elizabeth.

ELVIRA. There are several suggestions as to the origin of this name, which is also found in Italian. According to some it has been corrupted from the name Geloyra or Geluire, but there is no suggestion as to the origin of the latter name. Others think it another spelling of the Moorish name Elmira, a name said to be derived from *emir*. Miss Yonge seems to think it of Spanish origin, and that it might come from Elvira (the ancient Eliberis), the scene of a very notable synod of the Western Church; but she prefers to trace it, through one of the names Alvara or Alberia, and the old male names Alvar, Alba, Alva (and of course Sp. *albár*), to the L. *albus*, white.

EMANUEL. A name derived through the Gr. Ἐμμανὺλ from the Scripture name עִמָּנוּאֵל, Immanuél, from *im-anu-El*, God with us; that is, God is with us, or on our side.

EMBLEM. Found as a female name during the present century. It may be a corruption of Emmeline, which is sometimes pronounced Emblen.

EMERY. A name derived from the old name Amalaric (M. H. G. Amalarich), signifying 'powerful without a blot,' or 'rich in chastity' (*amal-reich*). Amalaric has also been corrupted to Alberic, whence by corruption Aubrey.

EMILIE. Another spelling of Emily.

EMELIN. A diminutive of Emily.

EMILIUS. A name derived from the root of Amelia.

EMILY. A name corrupted from Amelia.

EMILYINA. A female name formed from Emily.

EMMA. Some derive this name from G. *amme*, a nurse. It comes rather from the Latin Amata, signifying loved, name of the wife of King Latinus and mother of Lavinia. Gellius says the high-priest called the Vestal Amata when she was admitted to the service of the goddess.

EMMELINE. A diminutive of Emma.

EMMETT. Perhaps, like the surname, a diminutive of Emm for Emma.

EMOTT. Same as Emmett.

EMRYS. The Welsh form of Ambrose.

ENAID. A Welsh female name signifying soul, life.

ENDYMION. A very modern baptismal name. It is of course derived from the classical *Ἐνδυμίων*, which some translate 'the creeper, or soft surprise,' Dr. Pope translates it 'coverer or wrapper, one wrapped in sleep.' If so it comes from *ενδυνω*, to creep in; or *ενδυμι*, to invest, to clothe. Stephanus (Lex), renders *ενδυναμος*, strong, vigorous, mighty (*validus*).

ENLAWN. A Welsh name. From *uniawn*, upright, perfect, just; lit. right, straight, direct, like *iniawn*.

ENID. Another form of Enaid.

ENION. Another orthography of Eniawn.

ENNY. Found as a female name ; perhaps, like Henny, from Henrietta.

ENOCH. A baptismal name common in Worcestershire, derived, through the Gr. 'Ενώχ, from the Scripture name הוֹנִיךְ, Hhanókh, which Simonis renders 'initiated, dedicated—that is, to God ;' and St. Jerome, 'dedicated' simply.

ENOS. Another spelling of Angus.

EOCHAIDH, pronounced Eochy or Eohy, an old Irish name signifying a horseman or knight ; from *each* or *each*, a steed. According to the Annals of Ireland it has been Anglicised Achy, and Latinised Eochadius, Achadius, and Achaius.

EOGAN. An old Irish name. From *eoghunn*, youth. According to the Annals of Ireland it has been Anglicised into Owen and Eugene ; in Latin, Eugenius.

EOIN. In Scripture a Gaelic form of John.

EPHAM. The same as Euphame. See EUPHAME and EUPHEMIA.

EPHRAIM. The Scripture name אֶפְרַיִם, Ephráyim, which Tregelles translates 'double-land, twin-land ;' others 'twofold increase, very fruitful ;' from *p'riy*, fruit of the earth.

ERASMUS. The Latin name, from Gr. ερασμος, desirable, pleasant.

ERIC. The same with the old Ericus, name of several Danish kings. Wachter says it should be written Errich, which he translates 'powerful in war (*wer-reich*).'

ERMINIA. A female name derived from the Roman Herminius, a name formed from that of the Cheruscan chief Arminius, Latinised from Hermann, an O. G. com-

pound signifying war-man, warrior (*ar-mann*). It seems to have been in use in early times in Italy, and occurs in Tasso.

ERNEST. From O. G. *ernst*, which Wachter renders 'ardent and vehement desire for study.'

ERNESTINE. A female name formed from Ernest.

ESAU. From the Greek Ἡσαῦ, from the Scripture name עשׂו, Esau, signifying hairy, covered with hair. Simonis renders the name 'totus pilosus; from Arab. عتا *a'thā*, coma prolixa, pilis longibus fuit.'

ESME. A name derived from Esmund, for Osmund.

ESSIE. A female name derived from Esther or Hester.

EST. A Cornish form of Just (Prouter Est, the priest of St. Just).

ESTELLE. A French name derived from Sp. *estrélla*, from L. *stella*, a star.

ESTHER. The Scripture name, from אֶסְתֵּר, Esther (name of a Jewish virgin called Hadassah); from the Pers. ستاره *sitarah*, star; also fortune, felicity. Simonis says, 'Judæi, et qui eos sequuntur, *stellam* explicant ab Græc. ἀστὴρ, et Pers. ستاره, idque, ob egregiam formam quâ effulgebat;' and Tregelles under Esther says, 'This word is used by the Syrians to denote the planet Venus, and we recognise the same Persic name in the Hebrew עֶשְׂתֵּרֶת (Ashtoreth), Gr. Ἀστάρτη, Astarte, pr. n. of a female idol worshipped by the Phœnicians, sometimes also by the Hebrews and the Philistines. The name of Venus, and also of Good Fortune, was suitable enough for her, as thus chosen by the king.'

ESYLLT. A Welsh name signifying fair. Pughe says it is the name of several famous women.

ETHEL. A female name which is said to have become fashionable of late years from being the name of a character in Thackeray's *Newcomes*. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and signifies 'noble.' According to some, however, it is occasionally abbreviated from *Ethelind*, and perhaps sometimes from *Ethelburga*, *Etheldreda*, or *Ethelswitha*.

ETHELDREDA. A female name found written *Etheldred*, *Æthelthryth*, *Ætheldritha*, and *Eteltrudis*, from A. S. *æthel treothe*, noble promise. The nickname is *Audrey*.

ETHEDINDA. Found as a Christian name in the *Guardian* of Sep. 1, 1880, no doubt corrupted from the name *Ethelind*.

ETHELIND. A female name which appears to be of modern origin. Miss Yonge compares it with the names *Adeline* and *Odelind*, and translates it 'noble snake.' But the name means rather noble and mild; this is confirmed by Meidinger, who under *lind*, mild, soft, gentle, among several male and female names gives the female name *Ethelinde*. Conf. also the Francic name *Adelind*.

ETHELRED. A male name, in A. S. found written *Aethelred*, from A. S. *ethel-red*, noble counsel, or noble counsellor.

ETTA. A baptismal name derived from *Henrietta*.

EUGENE. A name derived from *Eugenius*. See **EUGENIA**.

EUGENIA. Feminine of the L. name *Eugenius*, from Gr. *ευγενής*, well-born, of noble birth or family.

EUNICE. A female name derived from the Greek name *Εὐνίκη*, signifying 'happy victory.' *Eunike* was a daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who caused the death of *Hylas*.

EUPHAME. A Scottish form of Euphemia.

EUPHANE. A female name found in Scotland, the same as Euphame; or from *ευ* well, and *φαίνω*, to appear.

EUPHEMIA. From Gr. *ευφημία*, words of good omen, from *ευ* good, *φημι* to declare.

EUSEBIUS. The Latin name from Gr. *ευσεβης*, pious, devout.

EUSTACE. From the Latin name Eustathius, from Gr. *ευσταθης*, standing fast, firm, constant.

EVAN. A Welsh name. Evan, or rather Evans, is merely another orthography of Jones, which has been corrupted down from the Greek original of John, *q. v.* About the year 1825, at the Hereford Assizes, a witness in a Welsh cause named John Jones was examined before Mr. Justice Allan Park. Being asked if he had always gone by that name, he said he had; he was then asked whether at the time he lived at Carmarthen he did not go by the name of Evan Evans, to which he replied in the affirmative. This apparent discrepancy was explained to the Court by Mr. Taunton (afterwards Sir William Taunton, and a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), who stated that Evan is the Welsh name of John, and Evans that of Jones; and that John Jones might be called indifferently Evan Jones, John Evans, or Evan Evans without any real change of name. Conf. Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, xxiii.; also some curious anecdotes on the subject in his *English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 18.

EVELYN. Found both as a male and a female name. Some translate it 'hazel nut.' The latter may have been confounded with the filbert, which probably derived the first part of its name from Avellano, in Campania, which

abounded with *nuces avellanæ*. Burke derives the surname Evelyn from Evelyn, in Shropshire, formerly written Avelyn and Ivelyn; and Evelyn was one of the Anglo-Norman forms of Dublin, the other two being Juelyn and Ivelyn. Lower, however, says the surname Evelyn is probably an ancient personal name, corresponding with the German Aveling or Abeling, the *ing* being patronymic.

EVELINA, EVELINE. Female names derived from Evelyn, *q. v.*

EVERARD. Same as the German names Eberhard, Eberhardt, from *eber-hart*, strong as a wild boar; perhaps, figuratively, strong man.

EVERILDA. Occurs often as a female name. It is sometimes written Everhild, and is another form of Eberhilda, *q. v.*

EWEN. The English form of Eogan.

EWENS. A Scottish name derived from Egenius.

EXUPERIUS. Found as a male name in the parish registers of Nottingham. Derived from *L. exupero*, to exceed, surmount, or get beyond, to surpass.

EZBLE. Female name corrupted from Isabel.

EXPERIENCE. Found as a female name in the Yarmouth parish records. It explains itself.

EZRA. The Scripture name, in H. עזרא, Ezrá, signifying help.

F.

FABIAN. A name derived from the Roman Fabius, the first of the noble family of the Fabii, who had their

name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. But see Barker's Lemprière under 'Fabii,' ed. 1828.

FAITH. A female name which explains itself. See HOPE, CHARITY.

FALL. An Anglo-Norman form of Philip.

FANNY. A female name corrupted from Frances.

FARIA. The Cornish form of Maria.

FARQUHAR. Some derive this name from Gaelic *fear-còir*, a just, honest, or good man. Others, who write the name Fearciar, derive it from *fear-ciar*, dark-grey (man). It is no doubt another form of Ferchar, and the Irish name Ferchard, from Gael. and Ir. *fearchur*, a champion.

FAUSTUS. A Latin name signifying lucky, fortunate, prosperous. Conf. the Latin name Felix, and the Hebrew name Gad, signifying fortune.

FEARGAL. An old Irish name signifying man of valour (*fear-gal*).

FEARGHAS. The Gaelic name; from *fear-ghas*, a strong man.

FEITHFAILGE. An old Irish female name, signifying a honeysuckle of ringlets (*feith-failge*).

FELICIA. A female name formed from Felix. According to some, Jocosa (Joyce) is out of use, and Felicia is now more often used instead; but Felicia is quite as old a name as Jocosa. 'Henry le Despenser and Felicia his wife' occur in Rot. Pat. 29 Ed. I (1300—1). See N. Q. 5th S. i. 518.

FELIM, FELIMY. Different orthographies of Phelim.

FELIX. The Latin name, signifying happy. Dr. Mac-

Dermott (Annals of Ireland) says the Irish name Feidhlim or Feidhlimidh, pronounced Felim or Phelim, has been Anglicised to Felix.

FELYPP. An Anglo-Norman form of Philip.

FERDINAND. Meidinger, among several other names compounded of *nand* for *genannt* (kundig), gives a N. H.G. name Ferdinand. The O. G. *fert* is rendered *facilis*, *facilis* in *agendo*, so that *fert-nand* might translate figuratively 'one quick of comprehension,' or 'man of rare abilities.'

FERGUS. The English form of Fearghas.

FERRI. An Anglo-Norman form of Frederick.

FFRANCES. A female name derived from Frances.

FIACHA. An old Irish name signifying a hunter. Annals of Ireland.

FINEEN, FININ. See FLORENCE.

FINGAL. The English form of Fionnghal.

FIONN. Another name for Fionnghal. See FIONNGHAL.

FIONNAGHAL. The Gaelic name for Flora.

FIONNGHAL. The Gaelic original of Fingal. The name means 'white stranger,' or 'fair-haired foreigner;' *fionn* white, and *ghaill* a Scottish Lowlander, a foreigner, a stranger.

FIONNGHUALA. An old Irish female name signifying from 'fair-shouldered woman,' from *fionn* white, *guala* shoulders. According to the Annals of Ireland it has been Anglicised to Penelope.

FITZEDWARD. A baptismal name, son of Edward (Norman *fitz*, for *filius*).

FITZ GEFFREY. A baptismal name, son of Geffrey.

FITZ NICHOLAS. A baptismal name, son of Nicholas.

FLAITHBHEARTACH. Pronounced Flaherty, an old Irish name signifying 'a chief of noble deeds;' from *flaith* a chief, *beartach* deeds. Annals of Ireland.

FLANNA. An Irish female name signifying a red or rosy-complexioned woman. Annals of Ireland.

FLAVIAN. A male name derived from the Roman Flavius, from *flavus*, yellow. Flavius was one of the names of the Emperor Domitian (Juv. 4, 37), and of a schoolmaster at Rome mentioned in Horace—

—————Qui macro pauper agello,
Noluit in. Flavî ludum me mittere.

SAT. 1, 6, 72.

FLORA. A female name derived from Flora, goddess of flowers and gardens, the same as the Chloris of the Greeks.

FLORENCE. A female name. It is said to have been Anglicised from Finin or Fineen, an Irish name used by men, especially among the McCarthy Reaghs and McCarthy Mores. A correspondent of N. Q. says Florence is certainly a female name, but not until it had been for many centuries a male one; and he adds, 'We have a whole line of Counts of Holland chiefly bearing the name of Floris, Florens, or Florence. The earliest instance of the use of Florence as a female name which I have met with is in the case of Florence, daughter of Hugh de Courtenay, of Devon, and Margaret Carmino. Her father was killed at Tewkesbury, May 14, 1471.' Mr. Cumec O'Lynn says, 'As Finin or Fineen was translated Florence by the English language, it expressed the same thing or quality which Finin did in the Irish. The English version was probably derived from Flora, the goddess of flowers; it may also have meant

white or fair. The name in Irish is derived from *fionn*, pale, white, fair. Finin or Fineen is a diminutive of *fin* or *fionn*; perhaps it was the pet-name." Conf. N. Q. 4th S. viii. 334; ix. 21; x. 300, 478.

FORTUNE. A female name derived from L. *fortuna*, id. Fortuna was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes, blessings and pains.

FORTUNATUS. A Latin name signifying lucky, happy, fortunate.

FOWK. See FULK.

FRAING. A Gaelic form of Francis.

FRANCE, FRANCES. Female names formed from Francis. Hence from Frances as a nickname Fanny; perhaps at first Franny.

FRANCIS. From the Latin name Franciscus, which has been rendered 'one who had visited the Franks.' Conf. Dufresne, under 'Franciscus.'

FRANK. Found as a baptismal name, and derived from Francis.

FRANGAG. A Gaelic form of Frances.

FRANK. A baptismal name corrupted from Francis.

FRANKI. A Cornish form of Francis.

FRANZILLA. A female name, like the surname Francillon, a diminutive of Francis.

FREDERICK. The same as the Old German names Friderich, Fridorich, Fridurih. Junius translates the two latter 'rich or powerful in peace.' The more probable etymology is from *frid-reich*, powerful protector.

FREELOVE. A baptismal name, but whether male or female is doubtful.

FRIDESWELDE. Found as a baptismal name. The inverse of the O. G. name Walfrid, from *walt-frid*, powerful protector.

FULK or FOWK. This name probably means ‘powerful, one who represents the people;’ from A. S. *folc*, the folk, people, common people. Conf. the O. G. names Folco, Fulco, Fulca; and Meidinger’s Folcrat, Folcrad, &c.

G.

GABRIEL. The Scripture name, in H. גַּבְרִיאֵל, Gabriyél, from *gébher-El*, man of God. Simonis renders it ‘vir Dei,’ i. e. legatus Dei; and Alexander translates it ‘the mighty one [or hero] of God.’ The nickname is Gab.

GABRIELL. Another spelling of Gabriel.

GAMALIEL. Found as a baptismal name. The Scripture name, in H. גַּמְלִיאֵל, Gamliyél, from *gamdl-El*, the gift, or benefit of God. Simonis translates it ‘attributio seu præmium Dei;’ the Rev. Alfred Jones, ‘recompence of God.’

GASTON. A name imported from France, as in Gaston de Foix. Lower says that in the Hundred Rolls the surname is written De la Garston, which he derives from A. S. *gars-tun*, grass enclosure. We have also the name Garstin, which Ferguson says is the O. N. personal name Geirsteinn, found in the Landnamabok. But Gaston is more probably from the Fr. *gaston*, bâton; or, like the Parisian names Gastot, Gasteau, Gastal, a diminutive of the name Gast; from *gast*, which Roquefort renders ‘seigneur,’ and derives from L. *vastus* (huge, burly). Borel translates the old word

gastos, 'savant, sage ;' whence he says have been derived the old Gaulish names Wisogastus, Husegastus, Salegastus, Losogastus, who wrote the Salic Law.

GATHRED. A corruption of Gertrude.

GATTY. A name derived from Gertrude.

GAVIN, GAWAN, GAWEN. Old Scotch male names. From Gael. *gobhainn*, a blacksmith.

GAWIN. Another spelling of Gawen. See GAVIN.

GEARRMAIDE. An old Irish name, signifying 'the chief of the short cudgel ;' from *gearr* short, *maide* a stick. Annals of Ireland.

GEFFREY. Another form of Geoffrey.

GENOVOVA. A female name. See GUENEVERE.

GEOFFERY. Another form of Geoffrey.

GEOFFREY. Some translate this name 'God's peace or joyful peace.' The name has been corrupted from Galfrid, for Walfrid ; from O. G. *walt-frid*, powerful protector. Chaucer's Christian name is found written Gaufredus in Mediæval Latin. The nickname is Jeff.

GEORGE. From the L. name Georgius ; from Greek *γεωργος*, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, a vine-dresser. George is found as a female name. George Anne Bellamy played Constance to Garrick's King John. Conf. Rose's Biog. Dict. ; the P. Cyc. ; and N. Q. 4th S. x. 197.

GEORGEANNA, GEORGINA, GEORGIANA. Female names derived from George, *q. v.*

GERARD. From the O. G. name Gerhard, Gerart ; from *ger-hart*, very strong.

GERTRUDE. From the O. G. name Gertrude ; from *ger-draut*, which will translate either 'very faithful' or 'very dear or beloved.'

GERVAS. From the O. G. *ger-wisa*, a war leader ; or *ger-wis*, very wise or prudent.

GERVASE, GERVAIS. Same as Gervas.

GESANA. A female baptismal name. One writer says Gesana, or rather Gesina, is a very common female name in Friesland, and not unknown in other parts of the Netherlands. According to others Gesana is a Spanish name, and of Scriptural origin. It is scarcely Scriptural, and is probably derived from the ending of some feminine diminutive.

GIDEON. From Γεδεών, the Gr. form of the Scriptural name, in H. גִּדְיוֹן, Gidhón, which Tregelles renders 'cutter down,' *i. e.* brave soldier.

GIFT. A female name, which may be compared with the Hebrew names Beriah, Mattan, and Zabad, of the same meaning.

GILBERT. Some derive this name from the Norman Giselbert ; others translate it 'bright pledge, or bright as gold.' It has been corrupted down from the O. G. name Childebert, from *child-brecht*, distinguished warrior. The nickname is Gib.

GILES. Bailey and others derive this name from Ægidius, from Gr. αἶγος, a goatskin. Others translate Ægidius, 'with the ægis.' Αἰγιδιον is a kid, a young goat ; from αἶξ, αἶγος ; and αἰγιδιον is also an adjective. I have no doubt that Giles is often derived from Julius.

GILLIAN. A corruption of Julian, *q. v.*

GILLEASBUIG. The Gaelic form of Archibald.

GILLEBRIDE. A Gaelic form of Gilbert.

GILLECRIOSD. The Gaelic form of Christopher. But it really means 'servant of Christ.'

GILLES. The English form of Gille Iosa.

GILL IOSA. A Gaelic name signifying ‘servant of Jesus.’

GILLE NAOMH. A Gaelic name signifying ‘servant of the saint.’

GILLIONDRAS. A Gaelic form of Andrew, lit. son of Andrew.

GIORSAL. The Gaelic form of Grace.

GLADUSA, GLADUSE. See GLADYS.

GLADYS. A name not uncommonly given to Welsh females. It is found written Gladuse, Gladusa, Gwladus, Gwladis (pronounced Gladus), Wladis, and in Latin charters Gladowsa. It is most probably a Welsh form of Claudia. One writer, however, has seen the name Gladuse, Gladusa, Gladys, rendered ‘lame,’ but he doubts the meaning. Another says the name should be spelt Gwladus, and not Gladys; that therefore some are of opinion that the root is *gwlad*, country; that in Welsh *gwladgar* is patriotic, and *gwladwr* a countryman, and that there is greater resemblance between the roots of these words and Gladys than with Claudia; and he gives as a name Gwladus Dhu. Again another writer observes, ‘The name Gwladys is purely Celtic, and means ‘a princess.’ It is derived from the Welsh *gwlad*, which now means ‘of country,’ but must formerly have signified a prince, a sovereign, a meaning which still survives in several of its derivations, as well as in the cognate forms in some of the Celtic languages; the first element *ys* is a form of the feminine *es* constantly used to form feminine appellatives from corresponding masculines, and is the same with the English *ess*, Greek *ισσα*, &c.’ In Carnarvonshire, however, persons colloquially called Gwladus or Gladus gene-

rally write their name Claudia ; and Littleton renders the name Gladys, Gladuse, as a British name, by Claudia. See also N. Q. 5th S. viii. 436, et passim.

GODARD. Same as the Alemannic name Gothart ; from *cuat-hart*, very good.

GODWIN. Lye says this name may mean 'illustrious in war, or beloved by God.' I render it 'friend of God, *i. e.* Theophilus.'

GOODIE, GOODDIE. Probably pet-names formed from the adjective *good*.

GOSPATRICK. Another orthography of Cospatrick.

GOWER. A Welsh name derived from Gwyr, co. Glamorgan ; from *gwyr*, verdant.

GRACE. A feminine form of the Roman name Gratus ; from *gratia*, grace, favour, goodwill, kindness. Conf. the name Charis, a goddess among the Greeks, and wife of Vulcan : from *χαρις*, grace.

GRACILLA. A female name formed from the name Grace ; or from L. *gracilis*, slender ; or perhaps a diminutive formed from the Sp. *gracil*, gracil, slender.

GRAHAM. From the Gaelic *gruama*, surly, stern, morose, dark, gloomy ; *gruamach*, surly, stern, frowning, grim ; or *gruaimean*, a surly man, a man with a frowning visage.

GREGORY. From the Latin name Gregorius, from Gr. *γρηγορειν*, to watch. The name means 'watchful.' Conf. the name Ira.

GRIFFITH. The English form of the Welsh name Gryffydd, *q. v.*

GRIOGAIR. The Gaelic form of Gregory.

GRISELDA. The Gaelic form of Grissel.

GRISSEL. This name is said by some to mean 'stout lady' in German. Lower, after speaking of the surname Grisell, Grissell, and the Scottish Saint Grizelda or Grizel, says a less complimentary derivation would be from *grisel*, a pig. The name is found written Grizelda, and is from O. G. *greis-held*, for *greis-alt*, a grey noble (lady).

GRIZELL, GRIZZELL. Different spellings of Grissel.

GRUFFYDD. A Welsh form of Gryffydd.

GRYFFYDD. The Welsh name; from *cref-fydd*, strong faith, or strong in faith.

GRYSSELL. Another orthography of Grissel.

GUADHRE. The Gaelic form of Godfrey.

GUAIRE. An old Irish name, signifying noble or excellent. Annals of Ireland.

GUENEVER. This female name, which is found written Guenevere, Guinivere, Genovova (in British, Gwenhwyfar, Gwenfrewi, Ganivre, and Ganore; in Cornish, Jennifer; in It. Ginevra and Zinevra; in Fr. Gervéve and Génévieve; in Med. L. Genovesa), is said by some to be of Celtic origin, and to mean 'white wave;' but this is impossible. Catherinot de Bourges derives it from Zenobia, but, as Ménage says, the name is of Teutonic, not of Greek, origin. The name is a corruption of Winifred, *q. v.*

GULIELMA. A female name derived from Gulielmus, the Latin form of William, *q. v.*

GUSTAVUS. From the Swedish name Gustaf, which some translate 'Goth's staff;' others derive it from the Su.-Goth *God*, God or good, and *staf* staff. But Gustaf is more probably corrupted from Augustus. See Ihre's *Lex*.

GUY. Some derive this name from Fr. *gui*, mistletoe. Baxter thinks it comes through the Celtic Kei from Caius;

Bailey says, of Fr. *guide* a leader, or *guidon* a banner.' I say, from Guillaume (William), whence no doubt, as diminutives, the French names Guyot and Guion.

GWALLTER. A Welsh form of Walter.

GWEN. A Welsh female name. From *gwen*, white, fair, beautiful.

GWENDOLINE. Another spelling of Gwendolen.

GWENDOLEN. A Welsh female name. Some translate it 'the lady of the bow;' but *gwen* is not a lady, and *dolen* is not the weapon called a bow, but signifies a winding, bow, ring, loop. Others translate the name 'white-browed.' The Welsh *gwendal* certainly signifies 'having a white forehead, fair-fronted.'

Teg yw dy dwf
O bai deg Indeg *wendal*.

[Fair is thy growth, if white-fronted
Indeg should be deemed fair.]

D. AP GWILYM.

GWENO. A diminutive of the female name Gwen.

GWENEVER. See GUENEVER.

GWENFREWI. A Welsh form of Guenever, *q. v.*

GWENHWYFAR. See GUENEVER.

GWENLLIAN. A Welsh female name in use as early as the beginning of the eleventh century, and said to mean 'white linen.' If so, it must have been originally Gwynllian.

GWILYM, GWYLLIM, GWYLLYM. Welsh forms of William.

GWLADUS, GWLADIS. See GLADYS.

GWRIL. A Welsh name, which some translate 'lordly.' Pughe renders the word *gwrial* 'an heroic act, a combat;'

Spurrell renders the noun 'combating,' and the verb 'to play the man.

GWYN. A Welsh male name. From *gwyn*, bliss ; or *gwŷn*, white, fair, pleasant, agreeable.

GWYNACH. A Welsh female name signifying felicity, bliss.

GWYDYR. A Welsh name, by some rendered 'wrathful.' Lewis derives Gwydir, the name of a township in Carnarvon, from *gwaed-dir*, the bloody land, from the place having been the scene of some battles fought by Llywarch Hên, about 610 ; or from a sanguinary conflict which occurred in 952 between the sons of Hywel Dda and the princes Iievaŵ and Iago. Gwedwr would translate 'a speaker.'

H.

HAGAR. A female name derived from the handmaid of Sarah, in H. הַגָּר, Haghár, which some translate 'flight,' because she was put to flight by her mistress (Gen. xvi. 1 ; xxv. 12). Others render the name 'stranger,' from *gur*, to tarry, to be a sojourner ; and, says Jones, this answers to her condition as a stranger or sojourner in the family of Abraham.

HAIDEE (Fr. Haydée). A female name probably derived from αἰδιος, which Stephanus renders 'sempiternus,' i.e. perpetual, eternal.

HAIN. A male name of German origin. It may be an abbreviation of Hainricus, from Heinrich, from root of Henry ; or from O. G. *hain*, a grove.

HALBERT. Another spelling of Albert. Halbert was not an uncommon name in Scotland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

HALICIA. Another spelling of Alice.

HAMESH. A Scottish form of James.

HAMLET. Found as a baptismal name. There does not appear to be any etymological connexion between this name and Hamnet. According to some the name in Hamlet's country was pronounced Amlet, and signifies 'madman,' but no etymology has been suggested for such rendering. Amlet is the same name as Amleth, mentioned in the *Danske Historie* of Saxo Grammaticus (1752, 72-8), and Amlethus, King of Denmark and Sweden, found in Zedler's *Lexicon*. The name is from the O. G. *amal-laut*, distinguished for spotlessness. See **HAMNET**.

HAMNET. This used to be a very common name in Lancashire, and is still in use in Middlesex. It is also found written Hamnett and Hammett. Hamnette is also found as a male name. A correspondent of N. Q. 5th S. v. 461, derives this name, as well as Hamlyn, Hamelyn, Hamelyen, Hamalin, Hamblet, Hambleth, Hamelot, Hamlit, Hamlett, Hamlet, from Hamo, who came over with the Conqueror. I have elsewhere traced Hamlet to a different source.

HAMO. This is still found as a male baptismal name. It is derived from Hamo, who came over with the Conqueror; perhaps from the Icelandic *hamr*, a skin (Helreith Brynhildar, *hamo*, A. S. *homa*, skin) found in *úlf-hamr*, the nickname of a mythological king, which Cleasby translates 'wolf-skin.'

HANNAH. The Scripture name, in H. חַנָּה, Hannáh,

which Simonis translates 'gratuitous gift (that is, grace, mercy);' Fuerstius, 'beauty, charm (schönheit, anmuth).'

HAROLD. The same with the M. H. G. names Ariold, Harhold, and with Cariovalda, dux Batavorum apud Tacitum, Annal. xi. 11, which Wachter translates 'powerful in battle (*ger-walt*).'

HARRIATT, HARRIET, HARRIETT, HARRIOT, HARRIOTT. Female names formed from Harry.

HARRY. Found as a baptismal name, derived from Henry.

HARTY, HATTY. Derived from Henrietta.

HARVEY. Found as a baptismal name, from O. G. *her-wig*, noble soldier or warrior.

HAWISE. This female name (which has been corrupted down to Avice and Avis) is from Hadewisa, formed from the German name Hedvig, same as Edwig, which Wachter translates 'propugnator felicitatis;' say, 'fortunate soldier.'

HEBE. Found as a female name. Derived from Hebe, daughter of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno only; and who, being fair and always in the bloom of youth, was called the goddess of youth, and made by her mother cup-bearer to all the gods; from $\eta\beta\eta$, puberty, youth.

HECKA. A Cornish form of Dick.

HECTOR. From the Greek name $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omega\rho$. The name signifies anchor, lit. what holds; from $\epsilon\chi\omega$. O— $\alpha\nu\alpha\zeta$ ο $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omega\rho$ $\sigma\chi\epsilon\delta\omicron\nu$ $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\nu\epsilon\iota$. Plato, Crat. 393.

HELEN, HELENA. From the classical name $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$, signifying a lamp, a torch. Others derive it from $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$, 2 aor. infin. of $\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\omega$, to take away. The nicknames are Nell, Nelly, Nellie.

HELENGENWAGH. If of Celtic origin this name might translate 'willow marsh.'

HENERY. A name corrupted from Henry.

HENGIST. Found as a male name at the present day. From A. S. *hengest*, which Lye renders 'cantherius, caballus,' i. e. gelding, horse. Conf. G. *hengst*, which Hilpert renders 'stone-horse, stallion, seed-horse, horse;' Dan. *hingst*, a stone-horse.

HENNA. A Cornish form of Henrietta.

HENNY. A female name derived from Henrietta.

HENRI. A male name, the French form of Henry.

HENRIETTA. A name formed from Henry. The nicknames are Henny, Hetty, Harty, Hatty.

HENRIQUETA. A female name derived from Enriquiéta, the Sp. form of Harriet.

HENRY. One author renders this name 'home-ruler.' Meidinger gives a Gothic name Heinric, an Icelandic Heimrekr, and the M. H. G. names Chuniric, Cynric, Kunric, Henric, Kenrec, Hunerich, Hainreich, the A. S. Henric and Cynric, and the N. H. G. Heinrich; but all these names are the same as the old Hunoricus, from *kunreich*, illustrious for strength (virtute pollens).

HERBERT. A name derived from the Alemannic Heribert, Heribret, Heripreht, O. G. Aribert, which Wachter derives from *aer-bert*, illustrious in battle. It might also come from *her-bert*, illustrious lord. The nickname is Hab.

HERCULES. Found as a baptismal name at the present day. The Latin name, in Greek written Ἡρακλῆς, by contraction Ἡρακλῆς. According to some Hercules or Ἡρακλῆς was so called because through Juno (Ἥρα) he was destined to gain immortal glory (κλεος), and live in the praises of

posterity (Diod. S. 4, 10 ; Schol. Rud. Ol. 6, 115). Macrobius (Sat. 1, 20) renders Hercules 'glory of Hera, the lower air, the native darkness of which is illumined by the sun.' Hermann considers Hercules as virtue personified, and carrying off glory and praise : 'Ηρακλῆς ἡρατο κλεος (Briefe über Homer und Hesiod, p. 20). Knight gives to the fable of the hero a physical basis, from the worship of the sun, 'glorifier of the earth,' from ερα κλεος (Symb. Lang. Sec. 130). Lemprière says, however, the name is probably of Oriental origin ; and that the Latin Hercules, Hercole, Ercole, is to all appearance a more ancient form than the Greek 'Ηρακλῆς ; and he refers to Lennep. Etym. L. G. 245 ; Lanzi, Saggio di Ling. Etrusca, 2, 206.

HERMIONE. A name derived from Hermione 'Ερμιόνη, a daughter of Mars and Venus, and who married Cadmus ; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helen. The name is derived from 'Ηρμῆς, Mercury.

HERO. An English female name, so called after the celebrated Greek name 'Ηρω', which may translate 'one raised or elevated,' from αἶρω, to lift up.

HESTER. Another orthography of Esther.

HETTEY, HETTY. Baptismal female names derived from Henrietta ; perhaps also from Harriet.

HEYSA. Perhaps the same as Isa.

HEZEKIAH. The Scripture name, in H. ἡζηκία, Hhizkeyyáh, from *hhézek-Yah*, the strength of Jehovah.

HILARY. Derived from the Latin name Hilarius signifying pleasant, cheerful, merry.

Hilarius tamen cum pondere virtus.

[Virtue may be gay with dignity.]

STATIUS.

HILDA. A female name abbreviated from Everhilda ; or derived from the Lombardian word *ild*, *hild*, noble.

HILDEBRAND. The same as O. and M. H. G. names Hildebrand and Hiltiprant. Mr. Ferguson says Hildebrand was the name of one of the heroes of the Niebelungen Lied, and that the name probably means battle sword ; from A. S. *hild* battle, and *brand*. Others translate it var. 'very fervent, hero, leader, leader of the Brenni ;' but, as Wachter shows, the name is the same with Childebrand, from *child-brand*, which might translate either 'distinguished youth' or 'distinguished warrior.'

HODGE. From Roger.

HOMER. An English baptismal name at the present time. From the classical name, in Gr. Ὅμηρος, signifying a pledge, security, hostage. Others say from ὀμνῆσαι, to follow ; or, on account of blindness, from ὀμῆρος, for μῆρος. But see also Stephanus ; Gaisford ; and Barnes ad certamen Homeri et Hesiodi, p. xxi. n. 7 ; et Lucian. t. I. p. 676.

HONOR. A female name derived from L. *honor*, honour, worship, respect, reverence. Honor was the name of a goddess worshipped at Rome, whose temples had no entrance but through the Temple of Virtue.

HONORA. An Irish female name derived from the name Honor.

HONORIA. A female name derived from the Roman name Honoria, the feminine of Honorius ; from root of Honor, q. v.

HOPE. Found as a female name. Conf. the names Charity, Faith.

HORACE. From the classical name Horatius, which

Littleton derives from *οφατος*, *aspectabilis*, vel *dignus aspectu*; that is, worthy to be looked upon, or becoming in appearance.

HORATIO. From root of Horace.

HOSANNAH. Found as an English female name at the present time. From H. *הושענא*, Hosanna (*ωσαννα*) signifying 'Save now,' 'Succour now,' 'Be now propitious,' the cry of the multitudes as they thronged in our Lord's triumphal procession into Jerusalem. Conf. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and Dr. Alexander's Kitto.

HOWEL. The English form of the Welsh name Hywel.

HUBERT. From the German name Hugobert, which Wachter derives from *hug-bert*, distinguished for memory or prudence.

HUGH. A note in the Annals of Ireland states that the Celtic name Aodh (*q. v.*), pronounced Ee and E, signifies fire, and was probably derived from the Druidical worship; and that Aodh has been Anglicised into Hugh, and Latinised var. Hugo, Aedus, Aedanus, Aidus, and Ado. Wachter derives the name Hugo from O. G. *hug*, mens, animus. I derive both Hugo and Hugh from the D. *hoog*, high, tall, elevated.

HUGOE. A Cornish form of Hugo, *i. e.* Hugh.

HULDAH. A female name, so called after Huldah, wife of Shallum, a prophetess whom King Josiah sent to consult. The name in H. is *חלדה*, Hhuldáh, and signifies a mole or weasel.

HUMPHREY. Some absurdly translate this name 'home-free, home-peace, or peace at home.' It is without doubt the same with Cundfrid, which Wachter renders 'defensor notus,' *i. e.* illustrious protector. Kun-frid would

translate 'strong protector.' The nicknames are Humps, Nump, and Numps.

HUNGUS. A corruption of Angus.

HUWE. An Anglo-Norman form of Hugh.

HYACINTH. A male name derived from Hyacinthus (Gr. Ὑακινθος), son of Amyclas and Diomedes, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus; or from its root *υακινθος*, the flower called a hyacinth. Il. xiv. 348; see Ov. Met. x. 212.

HYWEL. A Welsh name. Some write the name Hoel, which they render 'lordly;' if so, it may come from *huail*, a vice-regent, regent. Arthur derives the surname Howell from Corn.-Brit. *houl*, the sun; and he adds, 'Gr. ἡλιος, Euhill, high, exalted.' But Hywel is rather from *hywel*, conspicuous.

I.

IAIN. A Gaelic form of John.

ICHABOD. The Scripture name, in H. אי-כבוד, Iy-khabhódh, which Simonis renders 'inglorious' (non gloria vel sine gloriâ, inglorius).

IDDO. Found as a male name. The Scripture name עֲדֹ, Iddo, signifying 'timely;' or יְדֹ, Iddo, signifying 'love of Him,' i. e. of the Lord.

IDONEA. An old baptismal name derived from L. *idoneus*, fit, meet, proper.

IDONIA. Another form of Idonea.

ILTID, ILTUTUS. Modern forms of Iltyd.

ILTYD. An old name found in Wales. If of Celtic origin it may be from the W. *ylltyd*, an epithet used for

a plough; but it is more probably from *alltud*, one of another country. In O. G. it might also have the latter meaning.

IMBLIM, IMBLOING. Different orthographies of the name Emblem.

IMHEAR. A Gaelic form of Edward.

IMMANUEL. The proper orthography of Emanuel, *q. v.*

INDEG. A Welsh female name; from *indeg* (*in-teg*), of subtile fairness or fineness. See quotation under GWENDOLEN.

INIGO. Another orthography of Innigo or Enneco (name of a saint), corrupted from Heinrich, from root of Henry, *q. v.*

IOLANTHA, IOLENT. See VIOLANTE.

IOLETTA. An Old English form of the name Violet.

IPHAGENIA. A female name corrupted from Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemmon and Clytemnestra; from *φι* strongly, *γενομαι* to be born (*genita fortis*, Littleton).

IRA. A male name. The Scripture name, in H. עִירָא, Ira, signifying watchful.

IRENE. A female name. From Εἰρήνη, goddess of peace, lit. peace.

ISA. This female name has been translated 'iron;' if so it comes from G. *eisen*, but it is more probably derived from the head or tail of some name. It may come from Isabella or from Adeliza.

ISAAC. From Ἰσαάκ, the Greek form of the Scripture name, in H. יִצְחָק Yitschhák, which some translate 'laughing;' others 'sporting.' Fuerstius renders the name 'spötter, lacher,' *i. e.* mocker, great laughter. St. Jerome

says it was not Sarah who laughed, but Abraham. The nicknames are Ikey and Nykin.

ISABEL, ISABELLA. According to some this name is the same as Jezebel, which Tregelles thinks may mean 'without cohabitation,' *i. e.* *αλοχος*, Plat. p. 249 B, chaste, modest; and he compares it with Agnes. Bailey says 'Isabella, *q. d.* Eliza Bella, handsome Elizabeth;' but Isabella is rather from Isabél, the Spanish rendering of Elizabeth. A correspondent of N. Q. 4th S. iii. 516, says he has written proofs that one and the same person, the celebrated Isabella Clara Eugenia, daughter of Philip II., whilst she signed 'Isabel, Assabel,' had coins and medals struck with 'Albert and *Elisabet*,' and diplomatic seals with '*Isabella*, D. G. HISPAN. INFANS.' The nicknames are Nib and Nibbie.'

ISAIAH. The Scripture name, in H. יֵשָׁעוּחַ, Y'sha-yáhu; from *yésha-Yahú*, the salvation of Jehovah.

ISAEBEL. The Gaelic form of Isabel, Isabella.

ISIDORE (L. Isidorus). From *Ἰσίδωρος*, which some translate 'strong gift.' The name signifies 'gift (*δωρον*) of Isis.'

ISOBEL, ISSOBEL. Scottish forms of Isabel.

ISOLD, ISOLDA, ISOLDE, ISOLT, ISEULTE. From the Welsh name *Esyllt*, *q. v.*

ITHEL. A Welsh name derived from the Greek name *Εὐθαλής*, signifying 'blooming luxuriantly, flourishing, rich.' It is from Ithel that we have first the name Ap-Ithel, then by corruption Bithell and Bethell.

IZA. A female name. Perhaps abbreviated from Adeliza.

J.

JABEZ. The Scripture name, in H. יַעֲבֵז, Yabéts, which Simonis renders, 'he will cause pain' (*i. e.* to his mother).

JACA, JACKA, JAGO, JAGOE, JAJO. Cornish forms of James.

JACOB. The Scripture name, in H. יַעֲקֹב, Yaakob, which Tregelles translates 'taking hold of the heel, supplanter, layer of snares;' and Fuerstius, 'heel-holder, *i. e.* fraudulent person.'

JACOBA. A female name derived from Jacob.

JACOBINA. A Scottish female name formed from Jacoba.

JAEL. A female name derived from the Scripture Jael, which is both a male and a female name. In H. it is written יַעֲלִי, Yaél, and translates 'ibex, chamois.'

JAFFRAY. Another form of Geoffrey, *q. v.*

JAGO, JAGOE. See JACA.

JAIME. An Anglo-Norman form of James.

JAJO. A Cornish form of James.

JAK, JAKE, JAKY. Anglo-Norman forms of James.

JAKEH. Said to be a Cornish form of John, but perhaps rather of its nickname Jack, or still more likely from James.

JAMES. A name corrupted from Jacobus, by change of *b* to *m*. Conf. the Ip. Jaime, and see JACOB. The nicknames are Jim, Jem, Jemmy.

JAMESINA. A female name derived from James.

JAMITT. A male name. A diminutive formed from James.

JAMMEH. A Cornish form of James.

JAN. An Anglo-Norman form of John.

JANE. From the French name Jeanne, from root of John (see JEAN). The nicknames are Jenny and Jinny.

JANET. A diminutive of Jane.

JASPER. A male name derived from Arab. **يشب** *yashb*, or Pers. *yashp*, the precious stone jasper.

JAUME. An Anglo-Norman form of James.

JAUSE. An Anglo-Norman form of Joseph.

JEAN. A female name derived from the French name Jeanne, the feminine form of Jean ; from root of John, *q. v.*

JEDIDIAH. The Scripture name, in H. **ידידה**, Y'dhiy-dhyáh, from *yadhíydh-Yah*, beloved of Jehovah.

JEHANA. An Anglo-Norman form of John.

JEHANE. An Anglo-Norman form of Joan.

JEMIMA. The Scripture name, in H. **ימימה**, Y'miymah, which Gesenius makes *i. q.* the Arab. *yamānat*, a dove.

JENNIFER. A Cornish form of Guenever.

JEREMIAH. The Scripture name, in H. **ירמיה**, Yirm-Yah, which Simonis renders 'elevated of the Lord' (*yaram-Yah*). The nickname is Jerry.

JEREMY. A name corrupted from Jeremiah.

JEROME. A name corrupted from Hieronymus, Gr. **Ἱερώνυμος**, which some translate 'holy law' (*ιερος* and *νομος*) ; others, perhaps more correctly, 'sacred name,' (*ιερον* and *ονομα*). It is a curious fact in connexion with this name that the grandfather of Hieronymus, whom the latter succeeded as King of Sicily, should have been named **Ἱέρων** (Hieron).

JERICO. Found as a baptismal name. Doubtless a male name, and derived from Jericho, the well-known city in Palestine.

JERRY. Found as a male name. Corrupted from Jeremiah.

JESPER. An old form of Jasper, *q. v.*

JESSE. A male name. The Scripture name. Fuerstius renders ישי, Jisi, 'Besitz Gottes, God's possession.' Jones writes the name in H. Yisháy (Gr. Ἰεσσαί) which he derives from *yesh*, wealth. Others render the name 'graft.' If so it comes from *yash*, being, existence.

JETHRO. A male name derived from the Scripture name, in H. יתרו, Yéther, which Simonis translates 'excellence, excelling.'

JIMMINAH. A corruption of Jemima.

JESSICA. A female name. Probably a diminutive of Jessie.

JESSIE. A Scotch name, said to be used for Janet.

JOAN. A female name. Like the French male name Joan, formed from root of John.

JOAS. The Scripture name יוֹאָשׁ, Joash, which Fuerstius translates 'Gott is samler,' *i. e.* God is gatherer.

JOB. The Scripture name, in H. אִיּוֹב, Iyyóbh (Arab. Ayyūb), *i. e.* the persecuted (man).

JOCELIN. See JOSCELIN.

JOCOSA. See JOYCE.

JOHAN, Found in Scotland as a female form of John.

JOHANNA. A female name derived from John.

JOHN. From Ἰωάννης, the Greek form of Johanan, in H. יהוחנן, Y'hohhanán, var. translated 'the Lord gave graciously ; whom Jehovah gave ; whom Jehovah bestowed.' John is also found as a female name. One of the Registrars of Births tells me that John is not a very uncommon female name. He says further that male names are given

to females through the death of a son who bore his father's name, and that it often happens after the birth of the fifth or sixth child.

JOHNINA. A female name formed from John.

JOKUOSA. The same as Jocosa. See JOYCE.

JONAH. The Scripture name, in H. יוֹנָה, Yonáh, a dove ; perhaps given as a term of endearment.

JONAS. A corruption of Jonah.

JONADAB. The Scripture name, which Kitto writes יֹנָדָב (Yonadhábh), a contraction of Y'honadhábh, *i. e.* God-impelled. Jones refers to the name Jehonadab, which he translates 'the Lord gave spontaneously,' *i. e.* gave him freely to his parents.

JONATHAN. The Scripture name, in H. יְהוֹנָתָן, Y'honathán ; from *Y'hov-nathán*, the Lord gave, or given by Jehovah.

JONE. Another spelling of Joan.

JONET. A Scottish form of Janet.

JORDAN. A male name, which is thought to have been derived, perhaps in Crusading times, from the celebrated river.

JORGI. An Anglo-Norman form of George.

JORWERTH. A Cornish form of Edward.

JOSCELIN. A female name, found written Joscelyne and Jocelin, and by corruption Joscclind. A diminutive formed from *L. justus*. The German name Jost is rendered Josccllin.

JOSE. A Cornish form of Joseph.

JOSEPH. The Scripture name, in H. יוֹסֵף, Yosheph, signifying 'he shall add.' Gesenius says this is confirmed by the Chaldaic form יְהוֹסֵף, Y'hoseph. The nicknames of Joseph are Jo, Joe, and Joey.

JOSHUA. The Scripture name, in H. יהושוע, Y'hoshua, from 'Yhov-shuá, whose help or salvation is Jehovah. The Greek form is Ἰησοῦς.

JOSIAH. The Scripture name, in H. ישיהו, Yoshiyya'hu, which Simonis translates 'whom the Lord gives' (*asháh-Y'hu*); and Kitto, 'Jehovah heals' (say 'benefits,' from Arab. اَسِي).

JOSSOWAY. A male name corrupted from Joshua, *q. v.*

JOYCE. A female name. Lower derives this name from Fr. *joyeuse*, cheerful, hilarious. Others derive it from *Jocosa*, a very common name in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; from L. *jocosus*, merry, sportive.

JOYCELIN. See **JOSCELIN.**

JUDAH. The Scripture name, in H. יהודה, Y'hudháh, praised.

JUDITH. The Scripture name, in H. יהודית, Y'hudhiyth, which Winer translates 'in the Jewish tongue;' St. Jerome and Simonis, 'praised,' like Judah. Fuerstius, who writes the name Jehudit, translates it 'eine Judäerin.' The nicknames are Judy and Ju.

JUDY. Found as a female baptismal name. See **JUDITH.**

JUDYTH. Another spelling of Judith.

JUERS. An Anglo-Norman form of George.

JULIA. The feminine of Julius.

JULIAN. A name derived from the Latin *Julianus*, formed from *Julius*. Julian is a female as well as a male name.

JULIANA. A female name derived from Julian.

JULIET. A diminutive formed from Julia.

JULIUS. The Roman name, said to be derived from Julius or Iulus (name of Ascanius, son of Æneas); from Gr. *ιουλος*, the first down which appears on the cheeks of young persons at the age of puberty.

JUST. From the Latin name Justus; from *justus*, just, upright, righteous.

JUSTICE. Temperance, Justice, and Prudence were names given to three daughters of John d'Anvers, of Calworth. See N. Q. 5th S. vii. 149. From L. *justicia*.

JUSTIN. A male name derived from the Roman Justinus, formed from Justus. See **JUST**.

JUSTINA. A female name formed from Justin.

K.

KABEDIGIA. A female name which some think to have been corrupted from Rabege, another form of Rebecca. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. x. 329; 6th S. ii. 354, 418.

KALLEZ. An Anglo-Norman form of Charles.

KARENHAPPUK. Found as a female name. The Scripture name Keren-Happuch, in H. קֶרֶן הַפִּיךָ, Qéren-happúkh. In the LXX, says Dr. Lee, the word is rendered by *Κερας Αμალθειας*, Amalthea's horn, or cornucopia, alluding to the fable of Amalthea, to whom Zeus gave a horn endowed with the power of becoming filled with whatever the possessor desired; and recent interpreters have generally followed the Vulgate, rendering *Cornu-Stibii* 'horn of Stibium,' used as a pigment to adorn the eyebrows of women in Arabia, and as a collyrium to give lustre to the eyes. Ewald translates the name *Schmink-büchse* 'paint-box or rouge-pot;' Rénan, '*Boîte de fard.*' Dr. Alexander,

referring to the above, says, "It is not easy to conceive how such a name should come to be bestowed on a beautiful girl. Rosenmuller says it was 'à præstantiâ formæ quòd naturali sua forma æquè venusta esset et ornata ac eas mulieres quæ stibio oculos fucant.' But this is surely very far-fetched. Does not קֶרַח mean generally something ornamented or made artificially beautiful (Comp. Is. liv. 11, where it is used of building *per ordinem*; Vulg.; ἀνθρακᾶ, Sept.; and I. Chron. xxix. 2, where it designates some kind of stone beautified); and may not Job's daughter's name thus mean 'horn of adornment,' or 'horn of beauty?' 'Surely a better name for a damsel of surpassing loveliness than either Horn of Plenty or Horn of Stibium, to say nothing of paint-box or rouge-pot.'"

KATHARINE. See CATHARINE.

KATHLEEN. According to McPherson this name is derived from the Ossianic Cathlinn or Gathlinn, the name of the north polar star, and signifying the 'beam of the wave' (*gath* beam, *linne* the sea). But Kathleen is rather an Irish diminutive of Catharine.

KENELM. Camden derives this Saxon name from *kind-helm*, the helmet or protector of his kindred. Verstegan translates it 'king's helmet.'

KENNETH. The English form of the Gaelic name Coinneach; perhaps from *caoin-neach*, a kind, gentle, or mild man.

KENTIGERN. A Gaelic name; from *ceann-tigearn*, head chief.

KENTIGERNA. A feminine form of Kentigern.

KESIA. A female name; perhaps the same name a Keziah.

KEZIAH. A female name derived from Kezia, daughter of Job, in H. קִזְיָה, Kt'siya, signifying cassia, a bark similar to cinnamon. The Rev. A. Jones adds, '*i. e.* equally as precious' (as cassia).

KINDNESS. Found as a female name in the parish registers of Nottingham. Conf. the name Benigna.

KITTO, KITTOE. Cornish forms of Kit, for Christopher.

KYRLE. A male name probably derived from Karl or Carl, from root of Charles.

L.

LABAN. A male name. The Scripture name, in H. לָבָן, Labhán, signifying white.

LABHRAINN. The Gaelic form of Lawrence.

LACHLAN. The English form of Lachlann.

LACHLANN. The Gaelic name, probably from *laoch*, a hero, champion; or the diminutive *laochan*.

LAMBERT. This name has been absurdly translated 'bright or fair lamb.' It has been corrupted from the O. G. name Landbert, Lantprecht; from *land-brecht*, one distinguished among the people.

LANCE. Abbreviated from Lancelot.

LANCELOT. This name is sometimes rendered 'servant;' if so, the bearer was so called from carrying a lance or pike. The name seems to be a diminutive formed from *L. lancea*, a lance, javelin, a word which Varro thinks of Spanish origin.

LARISSA. A female name called after Larissa, a

daughter of Pelasgus, who is said to have given her name to some cities of Greece.

LASAIRFHIONA. An old Irish female name signifying a wine-faced or rosy-complexioned woman. See *Annals of Ireland*.

LAUNCE. Abbreviated from Launcelot.

LAUNCELOT. Another spelling of Lancelot.

LAURA. A female name derived from *L. laurus*, a laurel or baytree, dedicated to Apollo, used in triumphs, and worn by emperors and poets in garlands. Tullius Laurea was the appellation of a freedman of Cicero. Laura corresponds to the Greek name Daphne.

LAUREL. A female name from root of Laura, *q. v.*

LAURENCE, LAWRENCE. From the Latin name Laurentius, formed from *laureo*, to crown with a laurel. Conf. *Laurentia*, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

LAVINIA. Found as a female name. Conf. *N. Q.* 5th S. ii. 512. Called after Lavinia, a daughter of King Latinus and Amata, and married Æneas.

LAWRENCE. See **LAURENCE**.

LAZARUS. From *Λάξαρος*, for *Ἐλεασαῖρ*, from the Scripture name, in H. *עלזאר*, *Elazár*, from *El-azár*, God aids, *i. e.* whom God aids.

LEAH. The Scripture name, in H. *לֵאָה*, *Leáh*, signifying 'wearied.'

LEANDER. From the Greek name *Λεάνδρος*, *Λείανδρος*, perhaps from *Κλειανδρος*; which would translate 'man of renown.'

LEBBÆUS. A male name derived from *Λεββαῖος*, one of the names of St. Jude (the other being Thaddæus). Calmet translates the name 'man of heart,' from *לָבָב*, *labab*,

the heart; St. Jerome says, 'hearty.' Crusius derives the name from Lebbe, a maritime town of Galilee mentioned by Pliny. It is more probably from לָבֵיָא, *labheea*, a lion. Conf. Gen. xlix. 9, where Judah is styled lion's whelp.

LEBBEUS. Another spelling of Lebbæus, *q. v.*

LEMUEL. The Scripture name, in H. לְמוּאֵל, *L'muél*; from *Emu-El*, by God, *i. e.* created by God. Conf. the synonymous name Lael.

LEO. A lion, Lat.

LEOFSTAN. A male name. From A. S. *leof-stan*, beloved stone; *fig.* beloved protector.

LEOFWIN. A male name derived from A. S. *leof-win*, loved friend. Hence the surname Lewin.

LEOLIN or LEOLINE. A not uncommon male name. Perhaps corrupted from Lionel.

LEONARD. From the O. G. name Leonhard, M. G. Lenhard; from *löwe(n)hard*, as strong as a lion. The nickname is Len.

LEOPOLD. Wachter renders this name 'bold as a lion (*audax instar leonis*).' It is doubtless the same name as the O. G. Leopold, Leupold, Leodpold, Leutpold, Liupold, Liutbold, Liutpald, Liutpold; Luitbold, from the Francic or Alamannic *liut-paldo*, distinguished for boldness.

LEPEL. A male name. Perhaps corrupted from Leopold. Lepel is, however, the name of two towns (New and Old) of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk.

LETITIA. A female name derived from *L. lætitia*, joy, gladness, mirth. The nicknames are Lettice, Lett, Letty, and Tish.

LETTICE. Found as a baptismal name. See LETITIA.

LEWES, LEWISA. See LEWIS.

LEWIS. Like the French name Louis, corrupted down from Ludovicus, from the O. G. name Ludwig ; from *laut-wig*, illustrious warrior. From this name we have the old female names Lewes and Lewisa, whence the modern name Louisa.

LHUYD. A Welsh name signifying brown, grey.

LIELA. A female name said to be a misspelling of Leila or Lelia, which, by the bye, has been corrupted down from Delilah, var. Dalilah.

LILIAN. A female name. From *L. lilium*, a lily.

LILIAS. A Scottish female name derived from root of Lilian.

LILLIAS. An English female name. Same as Lilius.

LINA. A female name derived from some name ending in *lina*, as Carolina, Catalina, Paulina ; and perhaps sometimes from the Italian name Maddalena, or the Spanish Madelena.

LINDA. Found as a female name. Abbreviated from Belinda.

LIONEL. A name formed from a word *leonellus*, a diminutive of *L. leo*, a lion.

LISSIE. A female name derived from Elizabeth.

LIÙSAIDH. The Gaelic form of Louisa.

LIZZIE. A baptismal female name derived from Elizabeth.

LLEWELLYN. See LYWELYN.

LLOYD. The English form of the Welsh Lhuyd, *q. v.*

LLWYD. Same as Lhuyd, *q. v.*

LOEYS. An Anglo-Norman form of Lewis.

LORA. A form of Laura, which occurs as early as 1208.

LORETTA. A diminutive of Lora.

LOTTY. A female name corrupted from Charlotte.

LOUISA. A comparatively modern name formed from Lewis, *q. v.*

LOUISE. A French name formed from Louis. See LEWIS.

LUCAS. The Gaelic form of Luke.

LUCIE. The French form of Lucy.

LUCILE. A female name formed from Lucilius, name of the celebrated Roman satirist; derived no doubt from Lucius.

LUCINETTE. A diminutive of Lucy, or derived from L. *lucinus*, bringing light.

LUCIUS. Found as a male name. The Roman name is said to be derived from *lux*, *lucis*, light. Dict. quòd primâ luce natus est (a child born at sunrise or daybreak). *Festus*.

LÛCREIS. The Gaelic form of Lucretia.

LUCRETIA. A name derived from Lucretia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus; a feminine form of Lucretius, derived from *lucrum*, gain, profit, advantage. Mr. Arthur says Lucretia is a name proper for a good housewife.

LUCY. A name derived from Lucia, a female name derived from Lucius.

LUKE. From the Latin name Lucas, in Gr. Λουκᾶς. Some maintain that the original name was Lucius. Stephanus says Lucas (Λουκᾶς) is contracted from Lucanus (Lucan), like Silas from Silvanus; and according to Mabilon (Museo Italico) in some codices the full name Lucanus is prefixed to that of the Evangelist. Schleusner, Etym. Gud. p. 373, says Λουκᾶς is both a Roman and a Greek

name ; but that according to others both $\Lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ and $\Lambda\sigma\upsilon\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ are from $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, shining. But this $\Lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ can hardly refer to Lucanus.

LUNDY. Found as a male name. Perhaps so called from being born on a Monday, Fr. *lundi*.

LUTHAIS. The Gaelic form of Lewis.

LYDIA. A Latin name mentioned in Horace ; so called as coming from Lydia, in Asia Minor.

LYWELYN. The old spelling of Llewellyn, the Welsh form of Lionel.

M.

MABEL, MABELL. A female name derived from Mabilia, Latinised from Amabel, *q. v.*

MACE. A female name derived from Macé, one of the Old French forms of Mathew.

MADAWG. The Welsh original of Madoc, signifying 'goodly' (from *mad*, good). Dr. Puhe says, '*Madawg* is an epithet for a fox, equivalent to the word *reynard*, and is a very common name of men.'

MADELINE. A female name softened down from Magdalen. Conf. the Fr. Madeleine and Madelon ; the It. Maddalena ; and the Sp. Madelena.

MADGE. A female baptismal name derived from Margaret.

MADOC. The English form of the Welsh name Madawg.

MADONNA. A name derived from It. Madónna, the Virgin Mary. See also CRIMEA.

MAGDALEN. A name derived from Mary Magdalene.

Josephus says she took her name either from the town of Magdala, in Galilee, beyond Jordan, and not far from Gamala ; or from Magdalos, a town on this side of Jordan, at the foot of Mount Carmel, the Megiddu of Joshua and II. Kings. The nicknames of the English name are Maudlin and Maun.

MAGNUS. This Christian name was a personal name borne by many Scandinavian monarchs. Some derive it from L. *magnus*, great ; but it would seem to be from that of Charlemagne, whose name in Icelandic is found written Karla-magnús. By the bye, Charlemagne is a corruption of Karlmann, signifying 'strong man.' Conf. Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary, quoting Vigfusson, and Olaf's Saga Helga, ch. iii.

MAHI, MAHIE. Anglo-Norman forms of Matthew.

MAIREARAD. The Gaelic form of Margaret.

MÀIRI. A Gaelic form of Mary.

MÀIRTEAN, MÀRTUIN. Gaelic forms of Martin.

MAKEPEACE. A baptismal name which explains itself. Compare the Spanish surname Pacifico.

MALACHI. A male baptismal name. The Scripture name, in H. מלאכי, Malakhí ; from *malak-Yah*, messenger of Jehovah.

MALCOLM. A name derived from the Gaelic *maol-Cholum*, the servant of Columba. *Maol* signifies lit. 'the brow of a rock, a bald head ;' then 'a shorn head, a monk.'

MALL. Found as a baptismal name, and corrupted from Mary.

MALREAD, MILRÈAD. Gaelic forms of Mildred.

MALVINA. A female name derived from Malmhìn, name of the daughter of Toscar, who was mistress of Oscar,

the son of Ossian ; from *maol-mhìn*, smooth brow. The name Malvine is very common in France.

MANFRED. Some translate this name 'mighty peace ;' others absurdly derive it from It. *mano-freddo* (say *fredda*), cold hand. It comes from the O. G. name Manfrit, which Ferguson derives from *frit*, peace. It is properly from *mund-frid*, protecting man, *i. e.* protector.

MAOIS. The Gaelic form of Moses.

MAOLSEACHLAIN. An Old Irish name signifying 'the servant of Sechnall or Seachlan.'

MARCHINA. A female child born in the month of March.

MARGARET. From Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl. The nicknames and pet-names are Margery, Madge, Meg, Moggie, Padge, Page, Peg, Peggy.

MARGARETTA. Formed from Margaret.

MARGERY. A baptismal name derived from Margaret.

MARIA. A name derived from *Μαρία*, one of the Greek forms of Miriam. Maria is found as a male name as well as a female name. Viscount Montague, of Cowdray, Sussex, who succeeded to the title as second viscount, was christened Anthony *Maria* Browne. In Camden's Remains (p. 44), referred to in *Deliciæ Literariæ*, occurs Thomas *Maria* Wingfield ; and there was also a Sir Edward *Maria* Wingfield. The name appears to have been adopted in the latter family from Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. ii. 73, 316, 478. Marie is frequently found as a male name in France and in other parts of the Continent.

MARIAN. A diminutive of Mary.

MARIANNE. Sometimes corrupted from Marian ; at other times from Mary Anne.

MARIE. The French form of Mary.

MARION. A diminutive of Mary.

MARK. From the Latin name Marcus, Gr. *Μαρκος*. The derivation is doubtful. The following guesses are found:—1. From Martius, the month of March, that is to say from having been born in that month; 2. From *marra*, a mattock or pick-axe (thus, *marra*, *maricus*, Marcus); 3. From *marcus* (root of *marcidus*), soft; from *μαλκος* for *μαλακος*; 4. Contracted form of a word *maricus*, formed from *mas*, *maris*, the male kind; 5. From a word *mascus* for *maricus*, like *carmen* for *casmen*; 6. Calmet translates the name ‘polite, shining,’ from H. *marak*.

MARMADUKE. From A. S. *mara-mihtig*, very mighty or powerful.

MARSALI. The Gaelic form of Margery.

MARTHA. The Greek name *Μάρθα*. Littleton derives this name from a Syriac word signifying ‘lady’ (*domina*). Calmet translates the name ‘who becomes bitter,’ from H. *marar*; but he suggests also that the name may be from a Syriac word signifying ‘mistress’ or ‘who teaches.’ Littleton is correct. It is a Syriac feminine formed from H. *ܡܪܝܬܐ* = Lord. The nickname is Patty, doubtless originally Matty.

MARTIN. From the Latin name Martinus; from Martius; from Mars, —tis.

MARY. Same as Maria; from Miriam. The nicknames or pet-names are Mall, Moll, Molly; by alliteration, Pal, Pol, Polly.

MATE. An Anglo-Norman form of Matilda.

MATILDE. A French form of Matilda, *q. v.*

MATILDA. From the O. G. *magd-hild*, noble

virgin or maid. The nicknames are Maud, Maude, and Till.

MATTHEW. From the Greek name *Ματθαῖος*, *Μαθθαῖος*, which, like Matthias, is a contraction of Mattathias, from מַתְתִּיָּה, Mattathiah; from *máttah-Yah*, the gift of Jehovah. Conf. the name Theodore. The nickname of Matthew is Mat.

MAUD, MAUDE. Found as baptismal names; corrupted from Matilda.

MAUDLIN. Corrupted from Magdalen.

MAURICE. Some derive this name from Amalric, others from Mauritius; but it is rather the reverse, for the island had its name from Prince Maurice. Ménage, in his *Table des Noms de Saints*, writes 'Morge, Moris, Mauritius;' and in the *Vocab. Hagiol.* he has 'Mauritius, S. *Maurice*, nommé S. *Morge*, en quelques endroits de Touraine, et S. *Merize* en un canton du diocèse de Lyon.' The name is probably from Fr. *Du marais*, from the marsh.

MAY. Some derive this name from the flower, or from the Gaelic *maith*, good, pleasant, fruitful. It may also sometimes come from the old word *may*, a maid, from Norm. Sax. *mai*, i. q. *mag*, cognatus; also virgo, Sco. *mai*, a maid, virgin. In records we have Le Mai, and in H. R. Le May.

His daughter sheene;
The fayrest *may* she was that ever went.

SPENSER, *Shepherd's Calendar*, November.

The name has also been given to children born in the month of May, like Marchina to a child born in March. The Scottish name May is said to be from Margery; the English name is no doubt often a contraction of Mary.

MAXIMILIAN. A name said to be compounded of *maximus*, greatest, and the name Æmilianus.

MAYHOW. A Cornish form of Mayhew.

MELICENT. See **MILICENT**.

MELITA. One of the names of a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh (Victoria Melita), born 1876. So called from Melita, the ancient name of Malta.

MELITTA. A female name derived from Gr. *μελιττα*, *μελισσα*, a bee, Il. p. 67; poet. 'honey.' See also **MILICENT**.

MERCY. A common female name which explains itself. It has been Latinised *Misericordia*, which is found as an English name.

MERDDHIN. The British original of Merlin. Some derive it from *mar-din*, hill by the sea. The Welsh *din* means var. border, limit, mount, fortified hill, camp, fort.

MEREDITH. The English form of the Welsh name Meredydd.

MEREDYDD. This is said to be the same name as Meriadek or Meiradwg, and also as the Irish name O'Muireadwg, and the Scotch Mac Muireadaigh and Muir-eadhach. O'Reilly, however, renders the Irish word *muireadach* 'a sovereign, a lord; also a man's name, Morogh.' It means rather 'admiral,' lit. protector of the sea; from *muir* the sea, *eadhach* protector. I derive the British name from *mawreddwg*, *mawreddig*, magnificent, great, from *mawr*, great.

MERIEL. See **MURIEL**.

MERLIN. The English form of the British name Merddhin. Probably derived through the French.

MIAH. Found as a baptismal name. Abbreviated from Jeremiah.

MICHAEL. The Scripture name, in H. מיכאל, Miykhael, from *miy-k'-El*, who [is] like God. The nickname is Mike.

MÌCHEIL. The Gaelic form of Michael.

MIGHEL, MIHÂL. Cornish forms of Michael.

MIKIEL. An Anglo-Norman form of Michael.

MILDRED. A female name, from A. S. *mild-red*, mild in counsel. The nicknames or pet-names are Mil and Milly.

MILES. Some render this name 'crusher.' Arthur derives it from L. *millium*, a kind of grain; but he adds, 'Some think it a contraction of Michael.' Lower says of the surname Miles, 'From Milo, a not unusual personal name among the Normans, oftener perhaps a corruption of Michael, through Mighell;' and he adds, 'In some districts Michaelmas is commonly called Milemas.' I derive Miles from Milesius (not the classical name), Latinised from the Irish *mile*, *milead*, a soldier, a champion; Gaelic *milidh*, a hero, a renowned person.' I find I am confirmed in this by Dr. MacDermott in the Annals of Ireland, in a note on the name Breogan. The last-named author, however, states that the Old Irish Maolmordha (a favourite name of the Chiefs of the O'Reillys) has been Anglicised to Myles or Miles.

MILICENT. A female name, which in Latin is found written Melicentia, Melissa, and Mellitta. Mr. Arthur makes Melicent, Milicent, a French name; and he translates it 'honey-sweet.' It comes from the Gr. μελισσα, which signifies both a bee and honey. Melissa was the name of the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, and sister of Amalthæa, who nursed Jupiter with goat's milk. She was the first that found out the making of honey, which gave the poets occasion to feign her to be turned into a bee.

Melissa was also a mystic name of the moon. Schol. ad Pind. Py. 4, 106 ; Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* i. 434.

MILLESANT. Another spelling of Milicent, *q. v.*

MILLY. A male baptismal name derived from Emilius, *q. v.* In France it is also a female name. As a female pet-name it is sometimes derived from Mildred, *q. v.*

MINA. A female name abbreviated from Wilhelmina, or from the English form Williamina.

MINELLA. A diminutive of Mina.

MINCE. Found as a male baptismal name, perhaps from Fr. *mince*, thin, slender, small.

MINDWELL. A male name found in the Scarborough parish records. The name explains itself. But compare the Scripture Zuccar, signifying 'mindful,' pr. n. of several men.

MINERVA. Found as a female baptismal name. Conf. N. Q. 5th S. x. 376. So named from Minerva, goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts. The name, according to Quintilianus (1, 4, 6), was formerly Menerva, which is thought to be from *meneo* or *meno*, for *moneo*, to advise. Littleton gives '*menervo*, moneo, antiqua vox ; unde *promenervat*, monet, in Saliari carmine, Scal., et *Menerva* ap. vett. quæ postea *Minerva*.'

MIRA. The same as Myra.

MIRIAM. A female name. The Scripture name, in H. מרים, Miryám, the etymology of which is doubtful. Fuerstius translates it 'betrübte, unglückliche,' the sad, the unfortunate one ; Tregelles, 'their contumacy ;' others, 'their rebellion ;' from *maráh*, to rebel ; or 'star of the sea,' which is absurd, because *mar* is not a star, but a drop. The Greek forms of Miriam are Μαριάμ and Μαρία, whence the English Maria and Mary.

MISERICORDIA. This occurs as a female name in North Yorkshire in the middle of the seventeenth century. It has no doubt been Latinised from the name Mercy.

MODDY. Found as a female baptismal name, perhaps a pet-name of the name Modesty.

MODESTY. Found as a baptismal female name among the Puritans in England. It may be compared with the name of a Roman martyr, Modestus, and also with the Scripture name Bilhan, signifying 'modest.'

MOIRE. A Gaelic form of Mary.

MOIRIS, GILLE MOIRE. Gaelic forms of Maurice.

MOLLY. A baptismal name derived from Mary.

MONICA. A female name. It may be from It. *mónaca*, a nun; or a feminine formed from its root, L. *monachus*, a monk.

MOR. A frequent name of women; signifies a fine or majestic woman. Annals of Ireland.

MORDECAI. The Scripture name, in H. מרדכי Mord'-kháy, which Tregelles derives from the Persian مردكي, little man; or from the name מרדך, Merodach, worshipper of Mars.

MORE. A Welsh name derived from *mawr*, great.

MORGAN. Some translate this name 'by the sea,' or 'sea-dweller,' or 'seaman;' doubtless from Welsh *mor* the sea, *gan* bringing forth. Dixon, who at first translates the name Morgan 'by the sea,' in the Supplement thinks 'big head' better, and refers to the Scottish king Canmore (*Ceann-mhor*). But the name would seem to have been corrupted from Morgant, *q. v.*

MORGANT. A British name, derived from *mor-cant*, a sea-brink. It may mean one living in such a situation.

Dr. Pughe says Morgant is a very common name of men, of which Pelagius has been given as a translation.

MOSES. From *Μουσῆς*, the Greek form of מֹשֶׁה, Moshéh, which Fuerstius translates 'herausführer, retter,' *i. e.* out-drawer, deliverer. Salmasius derives the name from the Coptic *moousi*, captus ex aquâ (*moou* water, *si* from, or to take or draw, says the Rev. A. Jones). Müllerus gives *mooau soot*, servatus ex aquis. Salmasius and Müllerus are confirmed by Josephus and Jones, only the latter writes 'Egyptian *moo* water, and *ouie* taken or saved out of.'

MOSSY. An Anglo-Norman form of Moses.

MOSS. A Jewish corruption of Moses.

MUIRDHEACH or MUIREACH. The Gaelic origin of Murdoch. The same as Muireadhach, *q. v.*

MUIRE. In Scripture, the Gaelic form of Mary. The other forms are Moire and Màiri.

MUIREADHACH. An old Irish name equivalent to 'admiral;' from *muir* the sea, *eadhach* protector. Dr. Macdermott says the name has been Anglicised to Morogh and Maurice.

MUIREAL. The Gaelic form of Marion. It is a diminutive of Muire, in Scripture a form of Mary.

MUNGAN. Some dictionaries give this name as the Gaelic form of Mungo, but they also write it Mungo.

MUNGO. A name derived from Mwyngu or Munghu, the subsequent name of the Pictish saint Kentigern. It may be derived from *mwyn*, tender, kind, mild, gentle, courteous, affable, with the addition of *og*, as a diminutive.

MURCHA. A Gaelic form of Murdoch. See MUIRDHEACH and MUIREADHACH.

MURDOCH. The English form of Muirdheach.

MURIEL, MERIEL. Littleton derives this female name from Gr. *μυρον*, which is rendered 'a liquid perfume or oil, ointment, any sweet ointment.' Others say from *μυρρα*, myrrh, a plant like myrrh; but if so it probably came through the A. S. *myrre*, *murre*. It is found written Muriell, Meriell, Meriel, Maryell; and as a surname Merrill, Mirihel, Miriel, Myrill, Muryell, and Muriel; and is no doubt derived from Muireal, a Gaelic diminutive of Muire, *i. e.* Mary.

MUSIDORA. A female name. From Gr. *μουσο δωρον*, 'gift of the Muses.' Miss Yonge says it was one of the fashionable soubriquets of the last century, and as such figures in Thomson's Seasons.

MYCHEL. A Cornish form of Michael.

MYLES. Another orthography of Miles.

MYRA. A female name. The termination of some other Christian name; or from Gr. *μυρρα*, myrrh.

N.

NANCY. A baptismal name formed from Nan, for Ann.

NANTY. A Scottish form of Antony.

NAOMI. The Scripture name, in H. נָעֻמִּי, Naomí, signifying my pleasantness.

NAPKIN. A baptismal name signifying little Nap—that is, Napoleon.

NAPOLEON. Found several times as a baptismal name. From the French name Napoléon, properly Napoleóne, which has been translated 'of the new city.' But this is

probably a guess, unless indeed Ajaccio was ever called Napoli in contradistinction to the ancient town of Adjacium, which stood on rising ground above the present site. The probable meaning of the name is 'lion of the wood;' from Gr. *λεων* a lion, *ναπη* var. a wooded valley, a valley between mountains, a mountain glade, a thicket, grove, wood, forest, ravine. The nickname is Nap.

NATHAN. The Scripture name, in H. נתן, *Nathán*, signifying 'given.'

NATHANIEL. The Scripture name, in H. נתנאל, *N'thanél*, from *n'than-El*, given of God, or gift of God.

NEACAL. The Gaelic form of Nicol, *i. e.* Nicholas.

NEHEMIAH. The Scripture name, in H. נחמיה, *N'hemyáh*, from *n'hhem-Yah*, whom Jehovah comforts—that is, aids.

NELLIE, NELLY. Baptismal names derived from Ellen, and sometimes from Helen.

NEPTUNE. Found as a baptismal name. A correspondent of N. Q. (3rd S. 541) says 'Neptune is the crest, as well as the Christian name, in families bearing my name. At the baptism of an infant relative some years years ago in Dublin, exception was taken to this name by the clergyman, when asked to give it to the child, on the score of its Pagan savour. His scruples gave way, however, on being informed by an uncle of the babe (then present) that he was himself a 'case in point in favour of the ceremony being proceeded with, as his baptismal name was Neptune.' Another correspondent of the same journal (5th S. x. 376) speaks of a distinguished military officer whose second name was Neptune, from his having been born aboard a troop-ship or transport of that name. There are several suggestions

as to the derivation of the classical name. Varro derives Neptunus from *nubo* (to cover), quòd mare terras abnubat; Cicero thinks it was originally Nuptunus, from *nuptus*, marriage; Scaliger derives it from *νιπτω*, to wash; others from Japheth (יָפֶֿתֿ), signifying widely-extending, by dropping the *y* and prefixing *n*; or from Naphtuhim, pr. n. of an Egyptian nation (Gen. x. 13; I. Ch. xi., which Bochart (Phaleg. iv. 29) compares with Gr. Νέφθυς, the wife of Typhon, and, according to Plutarch (De Iside, p. 96, ed. Squire), the extreme limit of the earth washed by the sea, which opinion, says Tregelles, has been adopted by J. D. Michaelis, who understands this region to be situated to the east of Pelusium; but, as Tregelles adds, ‘all this is very uncertain.’

NESTOR. Found as a male baptismal name. So called after Νέστωρ, renowned among the Grecian chiefs for his eloquence, justice, and prudence. Dr. Pape, quoting Curtius, Etym. i. 278, says Nestor means ‘one who has returned home.’ It may come from a compound, *νοῦς-στερεος*, firm-minded.

NIAL. An Irish name, found written Niall and Neill. O'Reilly gives Nial as a man's name, and *nial*, a champion; and *neal* is noble. But I take it that these names have been corrupted from Nigel, *q. v.*

NIALL. The Gaelic form of Niel.

NICHOLAS. From the Latin name Nicolāus, from the Gr. Νικόλαος, signifying ‘conqueror of the people.’ The nickname is Nick.

NICIA. A female name derived from Gr. νικειος, victorious.

NIEL. An Anglo-Norman form of Nigel.

NIGEL. A name derived from L. *nigellus*, somewhat black; a diminutive of *niger*.

NIGIL. Another form of Nigel.

NIMROD. Found as a baptismal name. The Scripture name, in H. נמרוד, Nimród, signifying 'rebel.'

NINIAN. A baptismal name derived from St. Ninian (in Irish Ringan), a prince of Cambrian origin. The name may be etymologically connected with the name Nennius; viz. from the Gaelic *naomh*—as an adjective, holy, pious, devout; as a noun, a saint, a holy person.

NITA. A female name derived from Annita, a diminutive of Ann.

NOAH. Found as a baptismal name. The Scripture name, in H. נוח, Nóah, signifying 'rest.'

NOAL, NOALE, NOALL, NOELL. Cornish forms of Noel.

NOEL. From the French name Noël, so named from *Noël*, Christmas, from being born on the day of that festival. In Latin it is found written Noelius and Natalis.

NOLA. A female name said to have arisen from an attempt to pronounce the name Finnguala, i. e. Fionnghuala.

NORMAN. A name signifying 'one from Normandy.' It is found Latinised Normannus

NORA, NORAH. Irish female names corrupted from Onora, from the English name Honora. As an English name Nora may sometimes be an abbreviation of Leonora.

NOWELL. A Cornish form of Noel.

NYNIAN. Another spelling of Ninian.

O.

OBADIAH. The Scripture name, in H. עבדיה, Obhadhyah, from *ébheadh-Yah*, servant or worshipper of Jehovah. The nicknames are Nobs and Nobbs.

OCTAVIUS. The Latin name, signifying 'the eighth,' *i. e.* the eighth son in order of birth.

ODO. Dr. MacDermott says the Celtic name Aodh has been Anglicised into Hugh, and Latinised var. Hugo, Aedus, Aedanus, Aidus, and Odo. But see OTHO.

OLIVE. A female name derived (perhaps through the French) from L. *olivia*, the olive-tree, an emblem of peace.

OLIVER. From Fr. *olivier*, an olive-tree, from root of Olive, *q. v.* The nickname is Noll.

OILBREIS. The Gaelic form of Oliver.

OLCOBHOBHAIR. An Irish name which may var. signify pleasure, avarice, covetousness !

ONESIPHORUS. The classical 'Ὀνησιφόρος, signifying 'bringing help,' from *ονησις*, aid, &c.

ONESIMUS. So called from Onēsimus, Philemon's servant, of whom Paul wrote ; in Gr. 'Ὀνησίμους, signifying useful, profitable, advantageous. Onesimus was the name of a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindness by the Roman emperors, and who wrote an account of the life of the Emperors Probus and Carus.

ONORA. An Irish female name derived from the English name Honora, *q. v.*

OPHELIA. This name has been rendered serpent, from *οφίς*. It is more probably from *ωφελεια*, help, assistance, succour, support ; poet. *ωφελια*.

ORA. Found as a baptismal name. From Ora, name of Hersilia (who married Romulus) as a goddess, Ov. Met. xiv. 851 ; or an abbreviation of Orabel, *q. v.*

ORABEL, ORABELE. From L. *orabilis*, from *oro*, to pray.

ORSON. A male name derived, like the Italian Orso, or the diminutive Orsino, from L. *ursus*, a bear. Conf. the Roman diminutive Ursino, and the French Ursin.

OSCAR. From the O. G. name Oskar, from *os-ger*, very renowned.

OSMUND. Some translate this name 'house-peace.' Wachter renders it 'excellent, gallant, brave man (*os-mund*).'

OSWALD. From O. G. *os-walt*, illustrious magistrate, prefect or administrator ; 'tutor egregius' says Wachter.

OSWIN. Skinner makes this name a Saxon compound signifying 'beloved by his house or family.' It seems to be etymologically the same as the Old German name Otwin, which Wachter translates 'acquisitor divitiarum,' *i. e.* one who acquires riches (*ot-win*).

OTHO. Some translate Otho 'happy,' and Otto 'rich ;' but they would seem to be the same name, for Otho of Freysingen, son of Leopold, Margrave of Austria, and of Agnes, daughter of the Emperor Henry IV., is also called Otto. It was the surname of a Roman emperor, and of one of the Roscian family; and in Plutarch is found written 'Οθων. It comes from O. G. *od*, excelling, happy, fortunate.

OWEN. Some derive this from the Irish name Eogan, signifying 'youth.' Camden thinks it is corrupted from Eugenius (see EUGENIA). Dr. Chalmers says, "Uuen seems to be the well-known name of Owain, signifying

‘apt to serve or minister,’ and appearing under this form in the Welsh MS. Chronicle of the Saxons in the British Museum. One of the British Reguli of Strathcluyd was named Uen or Huen.”

OWEIN. An Anglo-Norman form of Owen.

OWST. A provincial corruption of the name Augustus.

OZIAS. Found as a male name. From *Ὀζίας*, the Greek form of Uzziah, *q. v.*

P.

PÀDRUIG, PÀIRIG. Gaelic forms of Peter.

PAIN. An old name derived from *L. paganus*, a countryman, a peasant.

PAMELA. A female name. It would seem that the Paméla of Pope in his Epistle IV. to Miss Blount, with the Works of Voiture, in 1717, is a character totally distinct from the Pamela of Richardson. Mr. J. T. Buckston says Horace Walpole writes, 2nd June, 1759, ‘Loo is mounted to its zenith; the parties last till one and two in the morning. We played at Lady Hertford’s last week, the last night of the lying-in, till deep into Sunday morning, after she and her lord were retired. It is now adjourned to Mrs. Fitzroy’s, whose child the town calls Pam-ela.’ Now, if the pronunciation had been Paméla, the point of the joke would have been missed, for it alludes to the knave card called *pam* in the game of loo, referred to in the beginning of the letter, and Fielding’s Joseph Andrews is intended as a parody on Richardson’s heroine. Both names are Greek; Pope’s means ‘all cheeks and breasts,’ and Richardson’s ‘tuneful.’ The first name therefore is from *παν* all,

and *μηλον* an apple, or any fruit resembling it—hence the cheeks and breasts of females; and the latter from *παν* and *μελος*, a song, melody. Conf. N. Q. 2nd S. ix. 305, 394. The nickname is Pam.

PAMELIA. A corruption of Pamela.

PANCRAS. In one town of Devonshire parents have had a fancy for christening their boys Pancras, after the youthful patron of their church. The name in Greek means ‘all head,’ perhaps ‘very wise.’

PARNELL. A female name corrupted from Petronilla.

PASCO, PASCOE. A Cornish variation of Pascal, an old French baptismal name first imposed on those born at the season of Pasche or Easter.

PATIENCE. Found as a male as well as a female name. Conf. N. Q. 6th S. iv. 168. The name explains itself. A correspondent of N. Q. 6th S. iv. 356, says of Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor of London, 1680-1, ‘In some memoirs which he is said to have left of his own life he gives the following account of the origin of his baptismal name. His mother having had six sons, the father began to think the family increased too fast for his estate, and he made a vow that if there was another son he would call him Patience. Another son was born, and, though it was tried to persuade him from doing so by his friends, he kept his word, and gave him the name at his baptism. Sir Patience had a great-nephew called after him, who had a son named Patientius. Conf. also the name St. Patiens, of Lyons.

PATRICIUS. Found as a baptismal name. The Latin name; from *patricius*, in Rome a descendant of those who were created senators in the time of the Kings; from *pater*, a father.

PATRICK. From the Latin name Patricius, *q. v.*

PAUL. A name derived from the Scripture name Παῦλος, signifying small (in stature).

PAULET. A diminutive of Paul.

PAULIN. From the Roman name Paulinus, derived from Paulus. See PAUL.

PAULINE. A French name derived from the Roman name Paulina, the feminine of Paulinus. See PAULIN.

PEADAR. The Gaelic form of Peter.

PEDYR. The Cornish form of Peter.

PELL. A male name derived from Peregrine.

PENALABEE. A female name. Corrupted from Penelope.

PENELOPE. The Greek name Πηνελόπη, in Homer frequently Πηνελόπεια, and in the Doric dialect Πανελόπα. Some render it 'female weaver' (textrix); others derive it from πηνα a web, and λοπός a garment, because the wife of Ulysses was the best weaveress; or from πηνελοψ, a variegated species of duck (*Anas Penelope*), because, being exposed by her parents, Penelope was brought up by these birds; or because she was fond of them, and carefully fed them.

PENTECOST. This is frequently found as a baptismal name, sometimes of males, sometimes of females. It was especially in use in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is even now found in Cornwall. It comes from Gr. πεντηκοστή, the 50th (day); *i. e.* the 50th day after the resurrection of the Saviour.

PERCIVAL. An old male baptismal name mentioned by Camden; derived from a local name in Normandy. It is found Latinised Percivallus.

PERCY. A name derived from Perci, a parish and canton near St. Lo, in Normandy.

PERE. An Anglo-Norman form of Peter. Conf. the French name Pierre.

PEREGRINE. From L. *peregrinus*, an alien, stranger, foreign. It squares with the Scripture name Balaam, *i. e.* non populus; and with the surnames Cumming, Newcomen, and Alman.

PERES, PERREZ. Anglo-Norman forms of Peter.

PERRONET. A double diminutive of Pierre, the French form of Peter.

PERTHANY. A baptismal name often found in Hertfordshire. One writer suggests that it may be from L. *pertenuis*, very slender. It has been more probably corrupted from the Scripture place-name Bethany.

PETER. From the Scripture name Πέτρος, signifying a rock, properly a stone. Conf. the Hebrew name Zur.

PETRONILL. Same as Petronilla.

PETRONILLA. An old female name; an Italian diminutive formed from Piétro, *i. e.* Peter.

PHŒNIS. A female name. A probable corruption of Venus, *q. v.*

PHALIS. A female name derived from Phalis, the priestess of Juno at Argos; from φαλος, white, shining, brilliant.

PHARAOH. Found as a male baptismal name. From Φαραώ, the Greek form of the Scripture name, in H. פרעה, *Paróh*, which has been var. translated 'son of the sun,' 'mouth of the sun,' 'voice of God,' and 'sun' only; from the Coptic *ph-rē* (in the Theban dialect *pi-rē*). The proper meaning of the name is 'the king,' from φ-συρο, in

Coptic $\pi\text{-}\sigma\upsilon\rho\sigma$. See also Tregelles's Gesenius, referring to Josephus, *Antiq.* viii. 6, sec. 2 ; Jablonski *Opusc.* ed. te Water, i. 374 ; Scholz, *Gram. Ægypt.* p. 12, 14 ; Kosegarten, *De Priscâ Ægyptiorum Literaturâ*, p. 17.

PHELIM. The Irish pronunciation of the name Feidhlim or Feidhlimidh, which Cormac translates 'great goodness.' O'Reilly renders *feidhilmidh* 'everlasting good.'

PHEMIE. A Scottish form of Euphemia, *q. v.*

PHIDADELPHIA. A female name sometimes derived from the American city ; perhaps sometimes from its Greek origin, signifying 'brotherly affection.'

PHILEMON. An old male name. The classical name $\Phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\omega\nu$; formed from $\phi\iota\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, to love.

PHILIBERT. A name derived from the O. G. name Philobertus, Filiberthus ; from *viel-brecht*, very distinguished (*præclarus*).

PHILIP. Properly Philipp. From the Greek name $\Phi\iota\lambda\iota\pi\pi\omicron\varsigma$, signifying fond of horses. It is found as a female name in Cornwall. The nickname is Phil.

PHILIPPA. A female name formed from Philip.

PHILIPPINA. A diminutive of Philippa.

PHILLIS. An old female baptismal name, derived from the Greek Phyllis, name of a countrywoman introduced in Virgil's *Eclogues*, and of a nurse of Lycurgus, King of Thrace, and of a nurse of the Emperor Domitian. From $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma$ for $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, a green branch covered with leaves, a leaf, foliage, a heap of leaves ; in Herod. 8, 24, a bed of leaves. In one instance (mentioned in N. Q. 5th S. i. 357) the name Phillis has been corrupted from Felicia

PHINEAS. The Scripture name, in H. פִּינְחָס, Piynehás, from *piy-n'hhós* [*heth*], mouth of brass.

PHŒBE. From the Greek name Φοῖβη, a name of Diana or the moon ; from φοῖβος, clear, pure, bright ; or formed from Φοῖβος (Phœbus, Apollo), source of light ; from same root.

PHYLIP. A Welsh form of Philip.

PIERCE, PIERS. Names derived, like the surnames Pearce, Pears, Pearse, from Peter ; or say from Peter's.

PIETY. A name used by the Puritans, and still sometimes found in England. See N. Q. 6th S. iv. 357. It explains itself. Conf. the Italian name Pio, signifying pious, religious, devout.

PIRERS, PIRRES. Anglo-Norman forms of Peter.

PLATO. Found as a male baptismal name. So called after the celebrated Athenian philosopher, who had his name from the size of his shoulders ; from πλατυς, broad, large.

PÒL. The Gaelic form of Paul.

POLEXENA or POLYXENA. A female name, derived from Pölyxëna, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments ; from πολυξενος, very hospitable ; lit. having or entertaining many guests ; hence Polixenes, Prince of Bohemia, in Winter's Tale.

POSTHUMOUS. A male name derived from Posthumius, name of several Roman nobles ; from *posthumus*, born after the father's death—that is to say, after (*post*) he is under the ground (*humus*).

POSTREMA. A correspondent of N. Q. (5th S. vi. 217) says he is personally acquainted with a family of a number of children in which one of the daughters was called Postrema, "for," said the Quaker gentleman who suggested this name,

“if not the *last*, she ought to be.” Compare the American female baptismal name *Ultima*.

POUL. The Anglo-Norman form of Paul.

PRISCA. A female name derived from L. *priscus*, old, ancient, old-fashioned.

PRISCILLA. This name must have been formed from a word *priscilla*, which would signify ‘somewhat old,’ a diminutive of L. *priscus*, old, ancient. Mr. Arthur translates Priscilla ‘little ancient dame.’ The name shows the tyranny of godfathers and godmothers.

PRUDENCE. A female name used by the Puritans, and still found in England; from L. *prudentia*, wisdom, prudence, discretion, knowledge. Conf. the Scripture name Bunah, of the same meaning.

PTOLEMY. From the Greek name Πτολεμαῖος, in Josephus Θολομαῖος; which some ‘translate warlike,’ from πτολεμος, poet. for πολεμος, battle, fight, war. But the name may be from Θολαμί, Θολομαῖ, Greek forms of Tolmai or Talmai, father-in-law of King David, which latter name Tregelles translates ‘abounding in furrows.’

Q.

QUENTIN. The same as Quintin, *q. v.*

QUINTILIAN. From the Latin name Quintilianus, from the Roman prænomen Quintus, *q. v.*

QUINTIN, QUINTYNE. From the Latin name Quintinus, formed from the name Quintus.

QUINTUS. The Roman name, signifying ‘the fifth,’ *i. e.* the fifth son in order of birth.

R.

RABEGE. A female name corrupted from Rebecca.

RACHALL. The Gaelic form of Rachel.

RACHEL. From Ραχήλ, the Greek form of the Scripture name, in H. רַחֵל, Rahhél, usually translated 'a ewe' (Arab. *rakhil*, *rikh*, a female lamb). Fuerstius translates the name 'mutterschaft,' i. e. motherhood, maternity.

RACHELL. Another spelling of Rachel.

RAIBERT. A Gaelic form of Robert.

RALPH. A name corrupted from Randolph or its root Radulph.

RANDAL. A name corrupted from Randolph.

RANDOLPH. Properly Radolph, the same as the German names Radulph, Radolf, Hroadolf, Rudolph; from O. G. *rad-ulph*, help or counsel. The nickname is Rann.

RAOF, RAOUL. Anglo-Norman forms of Ralph, Rolph.

RAONALD, RAONULL. The Gaelic forms of Ronald, *q. v.*

RAPHAEL. The Scripture name, in H. רַפָּאֵל, *r'phaél*, from *raphá-El*, healed of God, or whom God healed.

RAYMOND. A name derived from the O. & M. H. G. name Rammund; from *ram-mund*, a strong man.

REBECCA. The Scripture name, in H. רִבְקָה, *Ribhkáh*, signifying a rope with a noose; from Arab. *rat*/*kat*, which Tregelles says is not unfit as the name of a girl who ensnares men by her beauty. The nicknames or pet-names are Beck, Becky, and Reka.

REGINA. A female name, probably signifying queen (L.) Arthur translates it 'queenlike.'

REGINALD. From the Old German name; from *regin-ald*, noble hero. Meidinger translates *ragin*, *regin*, *recken*, 'held, mächtiger;' and Wachter renders *recken*, 'posse, valere; also heroës.'

RENEE. Found as an English female name. From the French name *Renée*, feminine of *René*; like the Italian name *Renato*, derived from L. *renatus*, renewed; born, risen, or begun again.

REPENTANCE. A female name which explains itself. Conf. the Scripture name *Nahamani*, which has been rendered 'repenting,' also 'merciful.'

RETTA. A female name abbreviated from *Margaretta*. Conf. the Finnish name *Reta*, of a similar origin.

REUBIN. The Scripture name, in H. רֵאוּבֵן, *R'ubhén* which St. Jerome translates 'son of vision;' *Simonis*, 'son of (Divine) respect;' *Tregelles*, 'see,' i. e. 'behold a son.'

REYNOLD. A name derived from the Old German name *Reinhold*; from *rein-hold*, pure grace, favour, or affection. Others say *Reinhold* is from *Reginald*, *q. v.*

RHEUSE. An old British name. It is found Latinised *Rhesus*; and is probably derived from *Ἄρης*, *Mars*, the god of war.

RHODA. A female name derived from *Med. L. rhoda*, from Gr. *ροδον*, a rose.

RICHARD. From the O. G. name *Reichart*, *Richart*; from *reich-hart*, very powerful, strong, or rich. The nickname is *Dick*, and, as a diminutive, *Dickon*.

RICHART. An Anglo-Norman form of *Richard*.

RICHOARD. Found as a female name. Same as Richard, *q. v.*

RITA. A female name of Italian origin ; abbreviated from Margarita.

RIZARD. An Anglo-Norman form of Richard.

ROBART. Another spelling of Robert, *q. v.*

ROBERT. A name derived from the O. G. Ruadpert, Ruopreht, from *rat-brecht*, illustrious in counsel or illustrious councillor. The nicknames are Rob, Bob, Bobby, Hobb, Dobb, Dobbie, Dobby.

ROBERTINA. A female name derived from Robert.

ROBIERS. An Anglo-Norman form of Robert.

ROBIN. A diminutive of Rob, the nickname of Robert.

ROBINA. A female name formed from Robert ; others say contracted from Robertina.

RODERICK. A name derived from the Old German name Roderic or Roderich, from *rad-reich*, rich or powerful in counsel. Meidinger gives also the inverse German name Richrot. The nickname is Roddy.

RODOLPH. Another spelling of Rudolph. See **RANDOLPH.**

ROESE, ROESIA. Different spellings of Rohais.

ROHAIS. A baptismal name derived, like the surname Rous, Rouse, Rowse, from O. Fr. *rous*, red ; from L. *rufus*.

ROGER. Some translate this name 'spear of fame ;' others, 'spear-red.' It comes from the Old German name Rotger, var. Ratgar, Rudiger, Ruedeger, Rödiger, Hruodiger, Hruodiker, the Hrothgar of Beowulf ; from *rat-gar*, a war councillor ; or *rat-gar*, prompt in counsel. The nickname is Hodge, doubtless originally Rodge.

ROIBEART. A Gaelic form of Robert.

ROLPH. A name, like Ralph, corrupted down from Randolph, *q. v.*

ROLAND. Derived from the old Francic name, signifying 'illustrious countryman.' From A. S. *rof* illustrious, and *land*. Camden derives it from A. S. *rod* counsel, and *land*, *q. d.* counsellor to his country. By metathesis we have the Italian name Orlando.

RONALD. The Scottish form of Reynold.

ROSA. A rose (L.)

ROSALIA. A female name formed from the name Rose.

ROSALIN, ROSALIND. A female diminutive formed from the name Rose.

ROSAMUND. Some derive the name of Fair Rosamund from *rosa mundi*, the rose of the world ; or from *rosa* and A. S. *mund*, a mouth, 'from her rosy-coloured lips.' Both etymologies are objectionable, especially the latter, from being a hybrid. The name, which is found written Rosamond, Rosamunda, Rosemonde, is of Teutonic origin, having been formed from the old male name Hrosmund, softened down from Ruodmunt, same as the Old and Middle High German name Hrothmond (Icelandic Hrothmundr, Old Gothic Ratmund). Junius translates Ruodmunt 'red mouth ;' Wachter, 'vir utilis et consultus.' The name is from *ruod-munt* for *rad-mund*, man for counsel, councillor ; or from *rad-munt*, protector in counsel.

ROSE. A female name derived from L. *rosa*, a rose. The Romans sometimes called their sweethearts '*rosa mea*.'

ROSEL. A name formed from Rose.

ROSEMARY. Found as a female name. Formed from L. *rosmarinus*.

ROSETTA. A diminutive derived from the name Rose, or from the Italian form Rosa.

ROSETTE. A diminutive of Rose.

ROSINA. A diminutive of the name Rose, or of the Italian form Rosa.

ROTHA. Another orthography of Rhoda. Edith and Rotha were Coleridge's favourite names for women.

ROWENA. A female name, which some consider to be of Saxon origin. Mr. Arthur derives it from D. *rouw* peace, A. S. *rinnan* to acquire; but Lye does not so translate *rinnan*. Others derive it from the Welsh *rhonwen*, white skirt. Pughe renders *rhonwyn* 'white-tailed.'

ROWLAND. Some translate this name 'peace of the country.' Verstegan says from D. *row* peace, and *land* peace-maker of his country. It is another form of the Francic name Roland, *q. v.*

RUARIDH. The Gaelic form of Roderick and Rory.

RUDOLPH. From root of Randolph for Radolph.

RUTH. The Scripture name, in H. רֹוּת, Ruth, from *r'uth*, appearance, vision, fig. beauty.

RUISEARD. The Gaelic form of Richard.

RUPERT. Etymologically the same name as Robert, *q. v.*

RYCHARD. A male name; and also found as a female name in one parish in Devon. It is merely another spelling of Richard.

. S.

SABA. A correspondent of N. Q. (3rd S. iv. 369) quotes the following from Sydney Smith's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 22), touching the name given by the latter to his

daughter. 'Being now in possession of a daughter, it becomes necessary to give her a name, and nobody would believe the meditations, the consultations, and the comical discussions we held on this important point.' At last he determined to invent one, and *Saba* was the result. Another correspondent of the same journal (3rd S. iv. 416) remarks, 'Sydney Smith did not invent the name *Saba*; he only feminized it. There are two saints so called in the Romish Calendar, one of whom has a basilica at Rome.' The name would seem to be from *Saba*, founder of the Sabeans, in H. סבא, S'bhá, signifying 'eminent.'

SABARINA. Found as a female name. It is no doubt a corruption of the name *Sabrina*.

SABINA. A female name derived from *Sabina*, wife of *Adrian*, celebrated for her private as well as her public virtues; one as chaste as a *Sabine*.

SABRINA. A female name derived from the Latin appellation of the River *Severn*. *Cuthbert Bede* gives, as an instance of the name, *Sabrina Sidney* (the *Shrewsbury* orphan, named after the *Severn*), who was selected and educated to be the model wife of the eccentric *Thomas Day*, the author of *Sandford and Merton*.'

SACHAIR, SACHAIRI. Gaelic forms of *Zachary*.

SADRACH and SYDRACH were common male names in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Corrupted from *Shadrach*, *q. v.*

SALACIA. A female name. So called after *Salacia*, goddess of the sea, and wife of *Neptune*; a name said to be derived from *salum ciere*, to move the sea.

SALATHIEL. Found as a male name. Conf. *Lodge's Illust.* iii. 37, 2nd edit. Derived from Σαλαθιήλ, the Greek

form of the Scripture name שְׁאִלְתִּיֶּל, Sh'altiyél, which has been translated 'whom I asked for from God,' or 'asked of God.' It means simply 'I asked God' (*shadlti-El*).

SALOME. A female name. From Σαλώμη, a Greek name derived from Σαλωμών, *i. e.* Solomon.

SAMPSON. From Σαμψων, the Greek form of the Scripture name, in H. שִׁמְשׁוֹן, Shimshón, which Simonis translates 'sol eximius,' *i. e.* illustrious sun; the Rev. A. Jones 'splendid sun,' *i. e.* great joy and felicity; Tregelles, 'solar, like the sun;' and Fuerstius, 'sonnenahnlicher'—that is, one who resembles the sun (from *shémes*h, the sun).

SAMUEL. From Σαμουήλ, the Greek form of the Scripture name, in H. שְׁמוּעַל, Sh'muél, from *sh'mu-El*, heard of God. The nicknames are Sam and Sammy.

SAMUELL. Another form of Samuel.

SANDY. A Scottish name corrupted from Alexander.

SAPPIRA. A female name derived from Gr. σμαφειρος, a sapphire; or from H. שַׁפְּרִיָּר, beautiful, whence Shaphir name of a town of Judæa.

SARA. A female name derived from the Italian form of Sarah.

SARAH. The Scripture name, in H. שָׂרָה, Saráh, which Fuerstius renders 'herrscherin,' *i. e.* female ruler, governor; others say, 'princess, noble lady;' from *saráh*, to be leader, commander; to fight.' The name appears to have been originally Sarái, signifying 'my princess;' and the Rev. A. Jones says the change in her name probably took place because of the honour God had purposed to confer upon her when, in Gen. xvii. 16, he said 'She shall become nations,' *i. e.* the mother of them. The nicknames are Sal and Sally.

SAUL. The Scripture name, in H. שָׁאֻל, Shaúl, which Simonis translates 'exoratus,' *i. e.* obtained by entreaty; and others, 'asked for.'

SEBASTIAN. From Σεβαστος, the Greek rendering of Augustus, and signifying 'to be venerated or revered, venerable.' Hence, by abbreviation, the name Bastien, and the nicknames Sib, Sibby.

SECUNDUS. The Latin male name, signifying 'second,' *i. e.* the second in order of birth.

SELAH. A male name derived from the Scripture name Selah or Shelah, in H. שֶׁלַח, Shelah, signifying a weapon, missile; lit. sent, shooting forth. The Hebrew Séla is a rock (fig. of refuge), whence Selah, Sela (Petra), the chief city of the Edomites.

SELICIA. A female name. Said to be an inverted form of Cecilia.

SELINA. A female name derived, like the French Céline, from the Greek name Σελήνη, signifying the moon. Conf. the Scripture name Hodesh, signifying the new moon.

SEMPRONIUS. A male baptismal name at the present day, derived from the celebrated Roman name. Reinecius, in Inscript. cl. 1, n. 15, thinks the Sempronia Gens were so called *quasi* Σεμφρονας, Æolic for Σύμφρονας, of one mind or will, unanimous; or *quasi* Σώμαφρονας, masters of mind, prudent or modest gens. Conf. Forcellini, Lex.

SENECA. A name derived from that of the celebrated philosopher of the Annæan family; from *senica*, *i. q.* *senex*, —*icis*, old; Cassiodorus thinks Seneca may have been so named from being born with white hair; and that in like manner he was called Annæus *ab annis*.

SEÒNAID. A Gaelic form of Janet.

SEÒRAS, SEÒRUS. Gaelic forms of George.

SEÒSAIDH. The Gaelic form of Joseph.

SEPTIMIA. The female form of the Roman name Septimius, derived from Septimus.

SEPTIMUS. A Latin name signifying 'the seventh'—that is, seventh in order of birth.

SERENA. A female name derived perhaps from Serēna, a daughter of Theodosius, married to Stilicho, the general of that emperor; from L. *serenus*, cheerful, quiet, calm.

SERVIUS. Found as a male baptismal name. Derived from the Roman name, one bearer of which was Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome. He was the son of Ocrisia, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to Tonaquil, his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and, to denote his *slavery*, added the name Servius to that which he had inherited from his father.

SETH. A male name derived from the Scripture name, in H. שֶׁט, Sheth, signifying 'appointed.' Fuerstius writes the name S'et, and renders it 'kriegsgetümmel,' i. e. war bustle or noise.

SEUMAS. The Gaelic form of James.

SEXTUS. A male name derived from the Roman name, signifying 'the sixth'—that is, the sixth in order of birth.

SHADE. A male name derived from Shadrach.

SHADRACH. Found as a male baptismal name in Worcestershire. Called after Shadrach, a name given to Hananiah, a companion of Daniel in the court of Babylon. Lorsbach derives it from the Persian شادراک, Shādrāk,

little friend of the king ; Bohlen, from شاد, *Shādrāh*, rejoicing in the way, which Tregelles prefers, but which I do not. A nickname is Shade.

SHARLOT. A female name corrupted from Charlotte.

SHARON. A male name derived from שרון, *Sharon*, a plain country near the Mediterranean Sea, between Cæsarea and Joppa, remarkable for the fertility of its fields and pastures. Some write 'Y'sharón,' which they translate plain, plain country, a great plain. Dr. Alexander, who prefixes the article, translates the name, 'the plain.'

SHEPHERDESS. A female name. The 'Tyne Mercury of 3rd November, 1829, gives a 'Shepherdess Speedy.' The name was no doubt derived from the occupation, like the male names Pastor and Le Pastur, found in the Hundred Rolls.

SYDRACH. Another spelling of Sadrach.

SIBILL. A female name, another spelling of Sybil, corrupted from Isabel.

SIBILLAH. A female name, corrupted from Isabella.

SIBLEY, SIBLIGHE. Female names corrupted from Isabel.

SIDNEY. See SYDNEY.

SIGISMUND. A male name. From the old name Sigismundus, var. Sigimund, Sigmund, Sigmundr ; from *sieg-mund*, man of victory, triumphant man.

SILAS. A name corrupted down from Silvanus.

SILENCE. A female name. In Lodge's *Illust.* (vi. 37, 2nd ed.) appear Salathiel, son, and Patience, Temperance, Silence, and Prudence, daughters, of Temperance, wife of Sir Thomas Crew, Speaker temp. James I. and Charles I. Conf. the name Tacita, a goddess who presided over silence,

to whom Numa, as some say, paid particular veneration; also the male name Tacitus.

SILIS. The Gaelic form of Cicely.

SILVANUS. From the Roman name Silvanus or Sylvanus; also the appellation of a god of forests and fields; from *silva*, *sylva*, a forest, wood. Hence by corruption the name Silas (Σίλας).

SILVESTER, SYLVESTER. A male name derived from L. *silvester*, wild, found in a wood; from *silva*, a wood. The Roman calendar has three saints named Silvester. The nickname is Sil.

SÌM. A Gaelic form of Simon.

SIMON. A name of Norman introduction, corrupted from the Scripture name שמעון, Shimón (in English Simeon), which has been variously translated 'one who hears and grants a petition,' 'favourable hearing,' 'gracious hearing,' and 'hearing with acceptance;' from *shamá*, to hear. The nickname is Sim.

SIMS. A male name derived from Simon.

SINDONIA. An old female baptismal name found in Hertfordshire. I have suggested in Notes and Queries that this name may have been corrupted and feminized from Sidonius, which occurs in the list of saints in Ménage; perhaps so called from Sidon; and I have compared it with the name Medina Sidonia, *i. e.* the city of Sidon, in Spain. A correspondent of Notes and Queries says Sidonia or Sida, meaning a star, was a very common name given to females among the ancient Scandinavians. The name may also have been given to one born on the 'Feast of the Windy Sheet' (*De Sacra Sindone*).

SÌNE. The Gaelic form of Jane.

SISSIE. A female name corrupted from Cecilia.

SIUBHAN. The Gaelic form of Judith.

SOLAMH. The Gaelic form of Solomon.

SOLOMON. The Scripture name, in Josephus and the New Testament Σολομών, in H. שְׁלֹמֹה, Sh'lomóh, signifying 'peaceable.'

SOMHAIRLE, SOMHLE. Gaelic forms of Samuel.

SOPHIA. A name derived from Gr. σοφία, knowledge, wisdom, prudence. The nickname is Sophy.

SOPHIE. The French form of Sophia.

SOPHONISBA. A female name derived from the daughter of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. Fuerstius writes the name in Carthaginian צפוניבה, Ts'phoneeba, which he translates 'in you my protection.'

SOPHRONIA. A female name derived from the Roman name, a feminine of Sophronius, formed from Sophron ; from σωφρων, sober, modest, discreet.

STACY. An Irish name corrupted from Eustace ; but perhaps sometimes from Anastasia.

STANISLAUS. A Slavonic name signifying 'the place of glory or fame' (*slawa*). The Bohemian form of the name is Stanislaw.

STATIRA. A female name derived from Statira, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander.

STEAPHAN. A Gaelic form of Stephen.

STEFNE. An Anglo-Norman form of Stephen.

STEPHANA. An English female name derived from Stephen.

STEPHEN. From the Greek name Στέφανος, signifying 'a crown or garland.'

STELLA. A female name signifying a star (L).

STIGAND. A name derived from, or from the same root as, that of the semi-Danish Archbishop of Canterbury who crowned Harold; *viz.* from A. S. *stigand*, part. of *stigan*, *stigon*, to climb. Cleasby gives the Icelandic Stígandi, a stepper, strider, a nickname, in Eyrbyggja Saga, as in the name Stigand. Stígr is also an Icelandic pr. n.

SUSAN. The Scripture name, in Gr. *Σουσάν*, in H. Shushán, which some translate 'rose,' because so rendered in the Chaldee Targum. The Hebrew word is derived from the Arab. *سوسن* *sūsan*, a lily. The nicknames are Susie and Su, whence the diminutive Sukey.

SUSANNAH. The Scripture name, in Gr. *Σουσάννα* (in H. Shushanah), from the Pers. *سوسنة* *sūsanna*, a lily.

SWITHIN. An old name formerly written Switheahn, which Camden derives from A. S. *swithe* greatly, *heagh* high. It is the same with the O. and M. H. G. name Suithin, and is rendered illustrious by St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, who died A. D. 862. It is found Latinised Swithinus, and is also represented by Celsus and Exuperius.

SYABELLA. A female name, corrupted from Isabella.

SYBIL. An old name corrupted from Isabella.

SYDRACH. See SADRACH and SHADRACH.

SYDNEY. A name corrupted from St. Denis, pronounced in French St. Nie. It is a favourite name with Israelites, some of whom trace it to the Scripture Sidon.

SYLVANUS. Another spelling of Silvanus, *q. v.*

SYLVESTER. Another spelling of Silvester, *q. v.*

SYLVIA. The Roman name; a feminine of Sylvius. Sylvia was the name of Ilia, mother of Romulus.

SYLVIUS. The Roman name, from *sylva*, a wood. Sylvius was the name of the brother of Ascanius, so called from being born in the woods. From him the kings of Alba were called Sylvii.

T.

TABITHA. A female name, derived from טבִּיתָא, *Ta-bithá*, the Aramæan name of a Christian female = H. *zebia*, a gazelle, and rendered in Greek by Δεσδές. Calmet, who translates the name 'wild goat or kid,' says the Syriac word *tabitha* signifies 'clear-sighted.'

TADHG. An Irish name signifying poet, philosopher.

TAFFY. A Welsh form of David.

TAM. A Scottish form of Thomas.

TALBOT. A male name derived from *talbot*, in heraldry a term for a hunting dog. Bailey translates it 'a dog with a turned-up tail;' probably from A. S. *tegl* a tail, and *butan*; but Lye renders *butan* var. 'præter, extra, solum, tantum, sive.' The name is found Latinised *Talbuttus*. Dr. Johnson defines *talbot* 'a hound,' and says that it is borne by the house of Talbot in their *arms*, which Mr. Lower denies.

TAMAR. A female name, perhaps sometimes derived from Tamar, daughter-in-law of Judah, or a daughter of David, or of Absalom, in H. תָּמָר, *tamár*, signifying palm, from *tamár*, a palm-tree. The name has on one occasion been derived from that of a ship. A correspondent of N. Q. (6th S. iv. 336) says a former sergeant-major in his old regiment (6th Royal Warwickshire) was in the habit of giving his children names which he called 'appropriate;'

and a son, being born on board the troop-ship Tamar, was duly christened George Washington Tamar.

TAMASINE. A female name formed from Thomas.

TAMHUS. A Gaelic form of Thomas.

TAMLANE. A Scottish name derived from Thomas.

TAMMIE. A name formed from Thomas.

TAMMY. A female name derived from Thomas.

TAMSEN, TAMZIN, TAMZINE, TAMZZIN. Female names ; same as Thomassine.

TANCRED. A name derived from the Old German name Tanchrat or Dancharat ; from *dank-rat*, grateful counsel or councillor.

TATE. A female name derived from the Anglo-Saxon personal name Tate, the same as the Icelandic Teitr, which Cleasby renders 'glad, cheerful (A. S. *tât*, M. H. G. *zeiz*, dear, beloved).' Kemble says the name denotes gentleness, kindness, and tenderness of disposition.

TEAGUE. A name corrupted from Tadhg, *q. v.*

TEARLACH. The Gaelic form of Charles.

TEBAUD. An Anglo-Norman form of Theobald.

TEMPERANCE. A female name derived from L. *temperantia*, moderation, temperance.

TENARD. An Anglo-Norman form of Stephen.

TERENCE. From the Latin name Terentius. Macrobius (Sat. ii. 9) says the name of the Terentia Gens is derived by Varro from the Sabine word *terenus*, soft. Terentus was the appellation of a place in the Campus Martius at Rome, on the Tiber, where the *ludi sæculares* were celebrated.

TERRY. A male name derived, like the French name Thierry, from Theodoric.

TEWDWR. A Welsh form of Theodore.

THADEUS, THADDEUS. From the L. Thadeus, Gr. Θαδδαῖος. Calmet says the name is derived from H. *thodah* or *thadah*, one who praises and confesses, from the verb *jadah*. Others make it an Aramaic name signifying 'praise;' or translate it 'homo pectosus,' from Syriac ܛܕ, *tad*, pectus; but, as Dr. Smith observes, the true signification is 'mamma' (Eng. *teat*); conf. the H. *shad*, a breast, *teat*.

THADY. Same as Tadhg.

THALIA. A female name derived from Thalia, one of the Muses, who presided over festivals, and over pastoral and comic poetry; from θαλια, exuberance of anything, joy, happiness, prosperity, festivity, a feast, a banquet.

THEASTER. Found as an old baptismal name, said to mean God's star, from Θεός and ἀστὴρ.

THEO. A male name derived from Theophilus or Theodore. Conf. the French surname Théo.

THEOBALD. A name derived from the Old German Theudibald, from *teut-bald*, strong or bold leader. See THEODORIC. The nickname is Tib.

THEODORA. A female name derived from Theodore.

THEODORE. From the Latin name Theodorus, Gr. Θεόδωρος, signifying the gift of God; from Θεός God, and δῶρος for δῶρον. The nicknames are Tid, Tit.

THEODORIC. It has been translated 'Dei contemplator sive divinorum speculator.' It is an old German name, from *teut-reich*, powerful lord, from *teut* lord, leader, prince (from *deuten* to rule, from *deut*, *teut*, the people), and *reich*. The nickname is Derrick.

THEODOSIA. A female name formed from Theodosius.

THEODOSIUS. The Latin name, in Greek Θεοδόσιος, signifying given by God ; from Θεος God, and δοσιος.

THEOMARTYR. A male name, derived from Gr. Θεομαρτυς,—υρος, God's witness. Conf. Eustath. Opusc. p. 2, 27.

THEOPHANIA. A female name, derived from Θεοφανιή, Ion. Θεοφανεια, signifying 'the noble appearance of God.'

THEOPHILA. The female form of Theophilus.

THEOPHILUS. From the Gr. name Θεόφιλος, signifying 'a friend of God ;' from Θεος God, &c.

THERESA. The origin of this female name is doubtful. Antonio says it is found written Tarasia, and that there is a masculine Tarasius. Stephanus gives a Ταράσιος (Tarasius); and also a Ταρασία, which he refers to the name of a *vates*, perhaps from τειρεσια, divinatiō. Others derive the name Theresa from θηραω, to hunt ; and it might even be the same as Threissa mentioned by Virgil, and Thressa referred to by Horace, the same as Θρήσσα, feminine of Θρήξ, Ionic for Θράξ, a Thracian. It might also be derived from Therasia, an island near Crete, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny ; or from Therasia, another island spoken of by the latter, first called Lipara and finally Hiera. But see also Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, ed. 1788, tom. 1, p. 160, No. 80. The nickname is Tracy.

THOLOMEU. An Anglo-Norman form of Bartholomew.

THOMAS. According to some the name of the apostle Θωμάς is derived from a Syriac word of Hebrew origin, viz. from תָּמָר, *tham*, doubt, because of his doubting, and they say he was on that account called in Greek Δίδυμος, i. e. of two hearts. But the Hebrew *tham* (pl. *thami*) is a twin, and the Greek Didymus has the same signification ; and

there is a tradition that the apostle, whose real name is said to have been Judas, was a twin-brother of Jesus, or that he had a twin-sister Lydia (Lysia?), the former being the most probable. Dr. William Smith says the word תאמא, Thoma, means a twin; and so it is translated in John xi. 16, xxi. 2, ο διδυμος; and he adds, "In Cant. vii. 4, the name is simply Tham, exactly our 'Tom.' The frequency of the name in England is derived, not from the apostle, but from St. Thomas of Canterbury."

THOMASIA. A female name formed from Thomas.

THOMASINA. A female name derived from Thomas.

THOMASSINE, THOMAZINE. Female names formed from Thomas.

TIBALLA. A female name derived from Theobald.

TIBAUD. An Anglo-Norman form of Theobald.

TIBBIE. A female name corrupted from Elizabeth or Isabel.

TIBELDA. A female name derived from Theobald.

TIBERIUS. A male baptismal name, derived from the celebrated Roman name; so called from the river Tiber or Tiberis. The Latin name was usually written Ti. or Tib.; as Ti. Gracchus.

TIBOTTA. A female name derived from Theobald.

TIGHEARNA or TIARNAN. A favourite Irish name amongst the O'Rourkes, from *tighearna* a lord, *tiarna* a lord, prince, ruler.

TIMOTHIE. A female name derived from Timothy.

TIMOTHY. A name derived from the Greek name Τιμοθεος, signifying 'honouring or worshipping God;' from τιμαω, to honour, &c.

TITUS. From the Greek name *Τίτος*, signifying 'honoured.'

TOBIAS. A name derived from *Τωβίας*, the Greek form of the Scripture name *טוביה*, *Tobijah*, from *tobh-Yah*, which has been variously rendered 'God's goodness' and 'distinguished of the Lord' (say 'of Jehovah').

TOBIE. A male baptismal name derived from *Tobias*.

TOIRDEALBHACH, pronounced *Torlogh*. An old Irish name signifying a man of tower-like stature, from *tor* a tower, and *dealbach*. According to the *Annals of Ireland* it has been sometimes Anglicised to *Terence*.

TOLDEE. An Anglo-Norman form of *Theodore*.

TOM. A baptismal name abbreviated from *Thomas*. It is found as a female name.

TOMALTACH. An old Irish name signifying 'a man of hospitality,' derived from *tomailt*, provisions. According to the *Annals of Ireland* it has been (sometimes ?) Anglicised to *Thomas*.

TÒMAS. A Gaelic form of *Thomas*.

TONI. An Anglo-Norman form of *Antony*.

TOPSY. A modern female baptismal name. A correspondent of *N. Q.* says that, a short time before the baptism of one so named, the parents had borrowed from the village lending library *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

TORMAD. The Gaelic form of *Norman*.

TOUMÉ. An Anglo-Norman form of *Thomas*.

TREVILIAN or **TREVILLIAN.** A Cornish name derived from *Trevelyan*, an estate in *Cornwall*, from *tre-vylgan*, the dwelling of the seaman ; or from *tre-vellin*, the dwelling by the mill.

TRIPHENA. Same as *Tryphena*.

TRISTRAM. From O. G. *treist-ram*, strong in boldness (*treist*, *dreist*, bold).

TRIX. A female name abbreviated from Beatrix.

TRYCE. From Beatrice.

TRYOPHENE. Another spelling of Tryphena.

TRYPHENA. Not a very uncommon female name. St. Peter's Church, Worcester contains epitaphs of Mrs. Tryphosa Sanders, daughter of Mrs. Tryphena Hester (Conf. N. Q. 4th S. viii. 64). Mr. A. B. Grosart says of these two names, "Their source is in the Epistle to the Romans xvi. 12: 'Salute Tryphena and Tryphosa, who labour in the Lord.' They were not at all unusual among the Puritan families of the Commonwealth, nor is the sentiment that fetched names from Holy Scripture one needing defence;" and Kitto says, 'Tryphena and Tryphosa were female disciples at Rome, who laboured to extend the Gospel and to succour the faithful. Their history is unknown, but from their names they were probably sisters.' The Greek name *Τρύφαινα* may be from *τρυφανα*, delicate.

TRYPHOSA. A female name, in Greek *Τρυφῶσα*, signifying 'living delicately.' See **TRYPHENA**.

TUATHAL, pronounced Tua-hal. An old Irish name, signifying 'a man possessed of a large landed property' or 'a lordship,' from *tuatha*, territories. Annals of Ireland.

TUBBY. A Cornish form of Thomas.

TUDOR. The Anglicised form of the Welsh *Tewdwr*, a name derived from Theodore.

TURSTAN. An old name. The same as the O. and M. H. G. names Turstan, Thurstan, Turstein, signifying 'Thor's stone;' fig. 'Thor's defence;' from A. S. *stán*, O. N. *steinn*. It is found Latinised Turstanus. Thor is found

in many old names, as Thurgar, Thurgood, Thurkettle, Thurkle, Thurtle.

TYBAL, TYBALLA. Female names derived from Theobald.

TYBALT. A male name derived from Theobald.

U.

UALGARG. An old Irish name, said to signify 'famous and fierce (warrior),' from *uaill* famous, *garg* fierce.

UCHTRED. An old name. The same as the personal name Utdred or Uhtred, probably from 'O. G. *ot-rat*, distinguished in counsel, or illustrious councillor. But conf. the Gothic *hugur*, animus; Schulze's *hugs*=*vous*; and Ihre's *hog*, altus; *hog*, *hug*, mens; and *drott*, dominus.

UGHTRED. A corruption of the more ancient name Uchtred.

UILEMHIN. The Gaelic form of Wilhelmina.

UILLEAM. The Gaelic form of William.

UISDEAN. The Gaelic form of Eugene.

ULUNDI. A name given to a female child shortly after the battle of Ulundi, at which the child's uncle had been present. Conf. N. Q. 6th S. iv. 77.

ULYSSES. Found as a male baptismal name. The Latin form of the Greek name Ὀδυσσεύς, formed from the obsolete verb ὀδύω, to cause pain, on account of the pain suffered at his birth. Littleton says Ulysses was so called 'quòd eum mater peperit in triviis.'

UNA. A Gaelic female name, corrupted down from Winifred. Conf. Winny.

UNGUS. Another spelling of Angus.

URANIA. A female name derived from Urania, one of the Muses ; also a name of Venus, signifying celestial.

URBAN. A name derived from L. *urbanus*, signifying civil, courteous, polite, refined ; lit. of or belonging to a city (*urbs*).

URIAH. The Scripture name, in H. אוריה, Uriyyáh ; from *ur-Yah*, light of Jehovah.

URSULA. A female name derived from L. *ursula*, a young or small she-bear. In Inscrip. ap. Gruter it occurs five times as a woman's name. Ursula was the name of the virgin saint martyred under Attila, King of the Huns.

UTHER, UTHYR. A Welsh name derived from *uthr*, signifying awful, wonderful, astonishing, terrific, horrible.

Y cythraul acw uthr-was

[The fiend yonder a *horrid* sprite.]

W. LLEYN.

UZZIAH. Found as a male name. The Scripture name, in H. עזיה, Uzziyyáh, from *oz-Yah*, strength of Jehovah.

V.

VAL. A male name abbreviated from Valentine.

VALENTINE. A name derived from St. Valentine, from L. *Valentinus*, of or belonging to Valentia, one of the ancient names of Rome ; also of towns in Spain, Italy, and Sardinia, and the appellation of a goddess worshipped at Oriculum in Italy ; or from *valens*, puissant, mighty, strong. The nickname is Val.

VALLANTINA. A female name derived from Valentine.

VANS. An abbreviation of EVANS. See EVAN.

VASHTI. Found as a female baptismal name, so called from Vashti, wife of Ahasuerus, *i. e.* Xerxes (Esther, ch. i.), in H. written וַשְׁתִּי, Vashtíy, Persian وَشْتِی, Vashti, signifying beauty, goodness.

VAUGHAN. The English form of the old Welsh name Vychan, *q. v.*

VENETIA. A female name derived from Venetia, *i. e.* Venice, or the Venetian Kingdom; or perhaps rather Latinised from the Welsh name Gwynaeth.

VENUS. A female name. Some think it may have been corrupted from Silvanus, and it is certainly found as a male name. It is more probably named after the goddess, or from the city of Venice. The lower orders call Venice turpentine Venus's turpentine.

VERE. A female name; and in Ireland found as a male name. Derived, by change of *ou* to *v*, from the Erse *eamhar*, protection. The Gaelic form of the name is Eamhair.

VICTORIA. (L.) Victory.

VIDA. A female name derived from David.

VINCENT. From the Latin name Vincentius, from *vincere*, to conquer. The nickname is Vin.

VIOLA. A female name derived from L. *viola*, a violet.

VIOLANTE. A female name derived from the name Violet. Other forms are Yolante, Yoland, Iolantha, Iolent. Yolante and Yoland are also found as French names.

VIOLET. A female name derived from Fr. *violette*, from L. *viola*.

VIOLETTA. A female diminutive of the name Violet; or direct from It. *violétta*.

VIRGILL. Found as a baptismal name prior to 1650. Derived, like the surname Vergil, from the bard of Mantua. Angelus Politianus writes the poet's name Vergilius; Pierius, Virgilius; Suidas, in Greek Ο'υεργίλιος; Stephanus, in the Mantua diction, βιργίλιος. The name has been variously derived from Vergiliæ, the stars called the Pleiades; from *virga*, a garland of laurel; and *virga* populea, 'quæ post ejus ortum more gentis humi defixa est.'

VIRGINIA. The Roman name, a feminine of Virginius, from root of Virgo, *q. v.*

VIRGO. Found as a male baptismal name. Named after the Virgin Mary; or from L. *virgo*, a chaste person, male as well as female.

VIVIAN, VYVIAN. A Cornish name derived from locality, from *vy-vian*, the small water. See Charnock's *Patronymica Cornu-Britannica*.

VITAL. An old name derived from L. *vitalis*, of life, lively, life-giving, life-preserving.

VYCHAN. A Welsh name of great antiquity, from *vychan*, little, small; *i. e.* small in stature. Conf. the surname Bychan and the Armoric Le Bihan.

VYVIAN. See **VIVIAN**.

W.

WALTER. Some derive this name from G. *wald-her*, the lord or master of a wood; Wachter translates it 'negotiorum gestor,' a transactor of business; from *walt*,

administer rei privatae, presertim alienae, a manager of private business, especially that of another. It is more probably from *walt-her*, powerful lord.

WALWYN. An old name derived A. S. *walt-wine*, powerful friend. It is found Latinised Wolganus.

WARIN. An old name. The same as Waring or Guerin, who came over with the Conqueror; a name probably connected with that of the Wærnas or Wernas. the Varini or Verini, a people of the Elbe; perhaps from A. S. *wæring*, *wering*, a heap, mound, rampart (*agger*), from *wærian*, *werian*, defendere, protegere, tueri, munire.

WEALTHY. Found as a female as well as a male baptismal name. Conf. Shua, signifying wealth, the pr. n. of a man, Gen. xxxviii. 2; and of a woman, I. Chron. vii. 32.

WENEFREDE. Same as Winefred.

WIBERT. Some derive this name from A. S. *wí* holy, *bert* bright, shining. It comes rather from O. G. *wig-bert*, distinguished warrior.

WILDRED. This name is said to be a Saxon compound signifying 'much fear,' which is absurd. It comes from O. G. *viel-draut*, much beloved or very faithful.

WILFRED, WILFRID. This name has been translated 'much peace' or 'resolute peace.' But Wilfred, found written Wilfrith, is the same as the Old German name Willifrid, which Junius translates '*volens pacem vel affectuum tranquillitas*;' but the name is rather from *viel-frid*, powerful protector; from *frieden*, tueri, tutari.

WILFORD. A name corrupted from Wilfred, *q. v.*

WILHELMINA. A female name derived from the German name Wilhelmine, from Wilhelm, whence William.

WILLEMENT. A female name corrupted from Wilmet.

WILLIAM. A name corrupted from the Old German name Wilhelm, Willihelm, which Wachter derives from *weil-helm*, protector of rest, defender of tranquillity ; I say from *vil-helm*, strong protector. The nicknames are Will, Willy, Bill, Billy. Mailliw, which is found as a female name, is said to be William spelt backwards.

WILLIAMINA. A female name corrupted from the name Wilhelmina, or formed from William.

WILLMET. A female name corrupted from Wilmett.

WILMENTA. A female name corrupted from Wilmet.

WILMETT. A diminutive formed from William.

WILMONT. A female name corrupted from Wilmet.

WILMOT. A female name in common use at one town in North Devon. The same as Wilmet.

WINDSOR. It appears from the register of Youlgreave, co. Derby, for the year 1708, that William and Mary Castle caused their son to be baptised Windsor, making the curious combination of Windsor Castle.

WINEFRED. A male name. See WINIFRED.

WINIFRED. A female name, which some consider a Saxon compound signifying 'get peace ;' it comes rather from the O. G. *win-frid*, beloved protector.

WINNY. An Irish female name, corrupted from Wini-fred.

WINTER. Found as a baptismal name ; derived from the Anglo-Saxon name, rendered somewhat familiar as the designation of one of the companions of Hereward the Saxon. (See Lower.) Grimm thinks that the name Winter is derived from a personification of the season in the Northern mythology.

WISHART. The same with the old name Guiscard, in H. R. Wiscard ; from O. G. *wisa-hart*, strong leader. It is found Latinised Guiscardus.

WOLSTAN. An old Saxon name, from *ulf-stán*, stone of help ; say, powerful help. It is found Latinised Wolstanus, and is also represented by Derentius.

WYBERN, WYBARN. The ancient personal name, in H. R. Wyborn, Wybourn, Wyburn ; from O. G. *wig-bern*, strong man or warrior man ; from *wig*, var. strong, bellicose, soldier, fighter, hero.

WYBERT. Another spelling of Wibert, *q. v.*

X.

XERXES. Found as a baptismal name. The celebrated Persian name, in cuneiform written Khshyarsnâ or Khshwershe ; from the Persian شیر شاه, *shēr-shāh*, lion king. The Scriptural name Ahasuerus (Est. i.) is said to be the same name with Aleph prefixed.

Y.

YESTIN. An old Welsh form of Justin.

YNYR. An old Welsh form of Honorius. See HONOR *et seq.*

YOLAND. A female name. See VIOLANTE.

YOLANTE. See VIOLANTE.

YOLETTE. A Scottish form of the female name Violet, *q. v.*

YOUTY. Found as a female name. It may have been corrupted from Judith, or from the German female name Jetty.

YTHEL, YTHIL. An old British name. The same as Ithel, *q. v.* It is found Latinised Euthalius.

Z.

ZACCHEUS. Found as a male baptismal name ; from *Zακχαῖος*, the Greek form of the Scripture name זָכַי, *Zak-káy*, pure, innocent. Others render it ‘pure of the Lord,’ making the last letter stand for Yah.

ZACHARY. A name derived from the Scripture Zachariah, in H זְכַרְיָה, *Z’kharyáh* ; from *zakhár-Yah*, whom Jehovah remembers, remembered of Jehovah.

ZENOBIA. Found as a female name. Derived from Zenobia Queen of Iberia, or Zenobia Queen of Palmyra. Some translate this name ‘life of Jove ;’ from Ζῆν Jove, and βίος. Another derivation might be from ξένος a stranger, foreigner, guest, and βίος life ; and, curiously enough, this latter would agree with the lives of both these celebrated women.

ZOE. From the Greek name Ζωη, signifying ‘life.’

“ Ζωη μου σας αγαπω.”

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